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AWAIT JAPAN'S WORD ON NAVAL ARMS REDUCTION

Armament Conference Discusses China and Collateral Subjects While Waiting for Tokio Decision.

The ... conference is in recess ... part of the week, but for ... delegates there is no ... the increasingly prom... "informal consultations" in ... individuals and small groups ... views on important phases ... situations.

... present these interviews ... chiefly with collateral ... the situation, while ... the all-important sub... ratio awaits further ... Tokio.

... deliberations of the lesser ... actual state of affairs in ... naval ratio remains ... the result that in its ... most of the happen... conference must remain ... the public. Even the ... some of the nations rep... ignorant of what is ... of the naval "Big ... Balfour and Kato ... described as regarding it ... of honor" not to di... happened at their two ... last week.

... delay in carrying for... naval discussions is ex... the time required for the ... delegates to communicate ... as well as by the im... which the Japanese attach ... present stage of the negotia... It is said in Japanese circles ... home officials doubt... not desire to forward a ... statement of the national ... until they have very thor... grasped sentiment through...

... Japanese the question of ... or rejecting the American ... for a "5-5-3" naval ratio is ... as bringing Japan to face ... one of the most important de... of her history. Bound up in ... problem are many vital con... of national security and ... expectation is that no hasty ... will be taken.

Consider Treaty.

The question of a three or four-power agreement to replace the Anglo-Japanese alliance is demanding increased attention among the ... delegates.

The latest suggestion contemplating an entente to include the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, has developed to the point where a tentative treaty draft is under consideration in some quarters, although it has not been ... presented to the conference.

There are indications that the ... delegates and perhaps the ... as well, are consulting their ... government on such a proposal ... at the same time that they ... cabled for further instructions ... regard to the naval ratio.

On the part of the American government there apparently is no disposition to entertain an entente proposal, at least at the present stage of the negotiations. Later such a plan may receive consideration provided it includes no requirement similar to American public opinion.

Japan agreed to waive all her ... special rights in Shantung at a ... when the conversations between Japan and China were ... looking to a settlement of ... disputes over the Kiao-Chow ...

Agreement was also reached for ... customs regime of the province ... be an integral part of the Chinese customs system.

The Japanese, however, would be permitted to communicate with the Japanese consul general in the Japanese language.

Belief that Japan will capitulate ... her demand for a naval ratio in excess of that proposed in the Hughes program gained rapid headway as a result of the formal conference of the "Big Three"—Hughes, Balfour and Kato.

There were strong indications that the work of the conference, as regards the naval end at least, is being delayed by strong indifference on the Japanese themselves.

Last Thursday it was positively stated by one of Japan's highest officers, that the Hughes capital ratio of 5-5-3 would be "unconditionally" rejected by the Japanese.

On Friday, it was asserted with some force by one of the highest diplomatic members of the delegation that Japan, realizing rejection would mean an "moral isolation," would accept the American proposal as laid down.

Saturday there was additional evidence that all is not perfect accord among the delegates from Tokio. Reports are current in Japanese circles that there has been a definite split between the naval members of the delegation on the one hand, and the diplomatic members on the other.

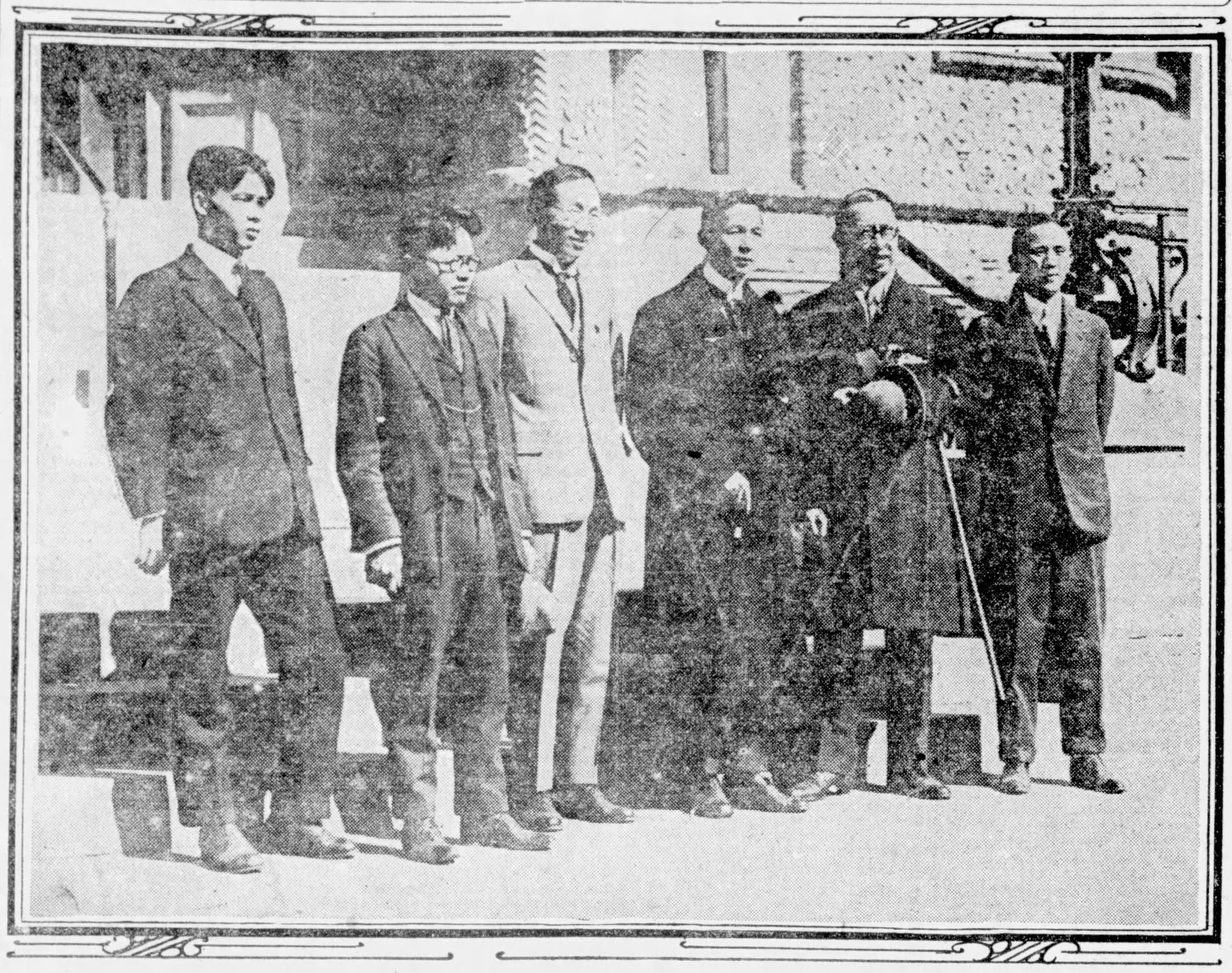
Reports say the naval experts, who have maintained an unbroken front against the American program, are backed up behind Baron Kato, himself an admiral in the imperial navy, and who came to Washington as minister of marine. The diplomatic members of the mission are supporting Prince Tokugawa, who is known to favor acceptance of the 5-5-3 ratio.

The Japanese newspaper correspondents, of whom there are a large number, also favor acceptance of the Hughes program.

The attitude of the British, which is unreservedly in favor of acceptance of the 5-5-3 ratio, undoubtedly has had a far reaching effect in bringing Japan to terms.

There have been numerous conferences between A. J. Balfour and Baron Kato and it can be stated authoritatively that Great Britain has advised Japan to curb their naval experts and accept the program.

Men Who Seek to Better China's Position in World



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CHINA is represented at the armament and Far Eastern conference at Washington by the above delegates who were the first to arrive in the national capital. They are seeking to better China's position among the nations of the world. Members of delegation from left to right are: K. S. Tyau, Ta Chen, S. N. Cheng, Dr. H. E. K. O. Tyau, Dr. Y. S. Taso and Y. L. Tong.

BROODING IN SECRET OVER MEMORIES OF WAR, HERO ENDS ALL

Secret brooding over the memories of his experience in the war, from which he emerged one of America's greatest individual heroes, is ascribed by friends and relatives of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey as the cause of his taking his life recently while on his way to Havana.

Leaving several letters, presumably explaining his act, the commander of the "Lost Battalion" disappeared from the steamship Toloa 24 hours out from New York. His intimate friends had no idea he was making an ocean voyage.

Members of his family and business associates were incredulous at first when a wireless dispatch reported him missing. But as evidence accumulated, they reluctantly came to the conclusion that the missing man was Col. Whittlesey.

And then they recalled incidents, which, pieced together in the light of his tragic death, might have been recognized as indications that his spirit was shaken by recurrent memories of his brothers-in-arms who had died before his eyes in France.

The last blow, they said, more trying than the rest, was in Washington when he took part in the funeral services for America's unknown soldier. He returned from the capital, more depressed than before, the haunting visions clearer than ever, bearing him down. There he had met hundreds of former friends, and had marked anew the gaps in the ranks of the men he loved.

"His Mind Stopped."

"His mind stopped," was the explanation of Robert Forsyth Little of the law firm of White and Case, with which Col. Whittlesey had been associated for about a year. "It had all it could bear, remarkable mind though it was. I don't think there was a man in the country who has had the trying experiences Col. Whittlesey has had in the past two years.

"He was the hero who was always accessible to those who thought he could help them. The disabled, the jobless, the friendless, the widows of the war—all of them—were on his mind constantly. For the last two years there has scarcely been an hour when the grief and horror of the war was not brought vividly and specifically before him."

Col. Whittlesey had told no one, apparently, that he was going to Havana. When he left his office it was with some cheery remark regarding the Army-Navy football game, which he intended to see.

Went Away to Rest.

At his boarding house on East 44th street he told friends he was going away "to be by myself — to rest," when he left with a traveling bag. He was in the habit of taking week-end trips and his going was unmarked by any unusual circumstances.

Colonel Whittlesey's uncle, C. W. Whittlesey of New York, agreed with his nephew's legal associates that he had come back from Arlington with the recollections induced by the memorial services weighing heavily on his mind.

John B. Pruyn, Col. Whittlesey's close friend and former law partner, also shared the general view of the cause of the tragedy.

"His experience in the army, particularly in the Argonne, was a tremendous strain," he said. "It affected him more than his friends know. His was always a reserved nature, and kept his feelngs to himself. He did not break under this strain, or anything like it. To all appearances he was normal.

"But on Armistice day he went to Washington and took part in the ceremonies as one of the Medal of Honor men. This added to what had gone before, was more than he could stand. Outwardly there was no great change in him after he came back, but in talking with those who knew him best I have come upon little details which, insignificant in themselves, indicate, when woven together, great depression of spirit."

Col. Whittlesey's name leaped into world-wide prominence overnight through his retort to the German officer who called on him to surrenderrender after he was surrounded in the Argonne.

Refused to Surrender.

For four days and nights his command, the first battalion, 308th infantry, 77th division, had lain under fire, cut off from aid, without food or fresh water. All but 87 men had been killed or wounded.

Blindfolded and under the protection of a white flag, a German soldier stumbled into the American strong point.

"Surrender," he cried, "in the name of humanity," and he told how, from the German trenches, the agonized cries of the American wounded could be heard. But Col. Whittlesey's message to the enemy was not that he would lay down his arms.

"You go to hell," he said.

A few hours later American reserves attacked all along the line, the Germans were pushed back and the little band of survivors saved.

On his return to the United States he was voted the Congressional Medal of Honor, the most coveted American decoration for heroism, and a few months after the Armistice the German officer who called on him to surrender made a public statement extolling the courage and dogged determination of his former foe.

WATCHA LIKE?

Gertrude Ihle, Bellevue, Ohio.—"Get along without Lima Beane? Well, I should hope not! Without him The Blade wouldn't be worth a fiddlestick to me. Lima Beane adds a special flavor to my feast."

R. J. G., Indiana.—"I have always admired The Blade's principles and reliability."

G. M. Hurd, Portland, Ore.—"I like the stand The Blade takes in regard to the liquor question."

Mrs. L. A. Weagar, Akron, Ohio.—"I like The Blade just as it is and do not think you could improve it in any way."

James F. Zediker, Orting, Wash.—"The more strongly The Blade stands for God and humanity the more it will please me."

Wm. T. Grimley, Fairhope, Ala.—"Why don't you print but one story on your fiction page so it will not drag through so many months?"

Chas. J. Whipp, Brookville, Ohio.—"I cannot see where you could make much improvement in The Blade."

Sinn Fein Promises British Allegiance

Definite promise of allegiance to the empire by the Sinn Fein is provided in the Irish peace terms, upon which an agreement was reached Tuesday morning, the Central News states. The agreement, it says, is satisfactory to the king in that it involves Ireland's association with the empire.

The London Evening Standard says the agreement provides for an Irish free state, withdrawal of all military forces from Ireland and safeguards which will insure peaceful conditions there.

Betrayed by Girl

In their latest campaign against organized criminals the Paris police have arrested more than 200 men and women belonging to one band. They got their evidence by shadowing a beautiful girl with whom the leader of the gang had fallen in love.

PRESS LAUDED BY PRESIDENT

Harding Says Newspapers Have, in General, Given Him Fine Support.

President Harding has spoken frankly his opinion concerning the attitude of the American press toward the arms conference thus far.

In answer to a written query submitted to him at last week's conference with newspaper correspondents, the President declared that, in general, the attitude of the newspapers of the country had been "fine," had approved overwhelmingly the purposes of the conference, and had crystalized public opinion in favor of the administration's naval reduction program.

He asserted, however, that certain newspapers and certain writers had shown a malicious intent to distort the facts concerning the conference, to misinterpret and misrepresent the motives of the American delegates, to arouse suspicion and distrust of the motives of the delegates of other nations.

The President mentioned no names, but it was clear that he referred to the defeatist campaign conducted by the Hearst and similar newspapers with the purpose, apparently, of wrecking the conference.

The President declared, however, that he was extremely optimistic as to the outcome of the conference, asserting confidence that its success in bringing about a general reduction of arms and establishing an era of peace and good will among nations was now practically assured.

In one way, he declared, the conference already had made a noteworthy achievement. This, he said, was the awakening in America of profound and nationwide sentiment in favor of peace, amity and justice among nations and against all that makes for suspicion, hatred and war.

HARDING HINTS PARLEY WILL BE SUCCESSFUL

BIG JOB FACES 67TH CONGRESS, NOW IN SESSION

Funding of Allied Debt and Panama Tolls Are Tasks Before First Regular Session.

The 67th congress convened for its regular session at noon Dec. 5.

After a 10-day rest from the labors of the extra session, house and senate returned to the capitol to face tasks which leaders predict will occupy probably seven months, dovetailing into the next congressional campaign.

Nearly a dozen questions of legislative policy confront the members while scores of lesser matters, long pent up in the crowded calendar of business, will be pressed for action by their sponsors.

Any action by the armament conference on naval or army reduction is regarded as certain to be reflected in appropriation bills for these services, and leaders say, there probably will be frequent outbreaks of discussion on the floor concerning the arms conference and its doings.

It appeared highly probable that no consideration would be given the naval supply bill until some indication is had of probable results of the conference, while that dealing with army funds is slated for late study because it may also be affected.

Panama canal tolls and funding of the allied debt are two other measures which appear to be linked up with the arms conference insofar as debate is concerned. Some leaders insisted the tolls bill would remain in committee until an agreement is reached by the conference.

The impending congress is the first to deal with the government's expenditures in budget form. The house and its appropriations committee will take up the combined supply bill with the expectation, according to Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee, of having all of its items to the senate by April 5, the earliest date, he said, this had ever been accomplished.

Inquiries into the railroad and agricultural problems have been progressing for several months, but neither can be expected, according to leaders, to take concrete legislative form for several months.

The joint congressional commission of agricultural inquiry does not expect to have its data together before another month, while the senate committee considering railroad questions promises to continue equally as long before it attempts to suggest changes in the transportation act.

Brown Work Comes Up.

Reorganization of governmental bureaus and functions, including the administration of Alaska, promised to be a subject at the forefront of congressional business. The house plans to deal among its first tasks with the measure reclassifying federal employes.

The senate, barring changes in its program, will turn first to the allied debt funding bill.

Another proposition before the senate is the resolution to declare Truman H. Newberry, Republican, the duly elected senator from Michigan, and to deny claims of Henry Ford, Democrat, to the seat. A vote will be reached, by agreement already made, early in January and those seeking to defeat Mr. Newberry asserted there will be several Republican votes cast against Mr. Newberry.

Debs' Release Asked

Release of Eugene V. Debs and members of the Industrial Workers of the World was asked of the government in a resolution adopted by the Brotherhood of Welfare Workers. James Eads Howe led a successful fight against another resolution which asked the government to provide a fund from which $6 a day would be paid workers unable to find employment.

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

FIRST regular session of the 67th congress convened Monday and President Harding's annual message was delivered on Tuesday. There was only a 10-day interval between the adjournment of the special session and the opening of the regular session.

The arms parley is still under way, the Chinese question and the naval policy of the big powers taking up the attention of the delegates. It begins to look as if Japan would accept the 5-5-3 naval ratio although that country has been insisting upon a 10-10-7 ratio.

Short Ends of World News contain the news of nation and world boiled down for the busy reader.

Bed Rock of the Social Problem is the title of William T. Ellis' story of the Sunday school lesson.

Environment contributed largely to the downfall of the pretzel.—Editorial Paragraph.

When the housekeeping is arranged in such a competent way that women have time to devote to interests outside their immediate homes they can take a big step forward from housekeeping to home making.—Martha Holden.

In their report to President Harding, Governor General Wood of the Philippines, and W. Cameron Forbes, former governor, recommend that the islands remain in their "present general status" until the people there "have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the power already in their hands."

Walt Mason and Edgar Guest are two feature writers for The Blade who are hard to beat. Don't miss them.

New working rules have been announced by the U. S. railway labor board to govern shop employes. Members say the principle of the open shop established in the regulations will be more theoretical than practical at the present time.

Most folks are found in good humor when the sun goes down on Saturday night. This is a good way to welcome the Sabbath day.—Sandles.

President Harding has declared that the attitude of the newspapers of the country, in general, toward the armament conference has been fine.

BORAH TO WAR ON ASSOCIATION

President's Proposal for Association of Nations to Get Baptism of Fire.

President Harding's plan for an association of nations will receive its baptism of fire in congress.

It is certain that debate on the Harding proposal will break out in both bodies especially in the senate, which is the body charged with finally approving treaties with foreign powers.

Senator Borah, leader of the "Irreconcilable" group in the League of Nations fight in the senate, already has launched an attack upon the Harding plan and there are evidences that his position will be supported by others. But the President's close advisers are not alarmed at the slight display of opposition already manifest, it had been expected, hence to a large degree discounted. Democratic newspapers, of course, are expected to assail the Harding proposal on much the same ground taken by Borah and the "Irreconcilables"—that it will put the United States into the League of Nations through the back door instead of by way of the front entrance. Announcement of the Harding plan has brought about a strange situation in that the Democrats and the "Irreconcilables" seem certain to join forces to oppose the Harding program.

As a matter of fact the President's friends are not greatly worried over the criticism that has so far been voiced or at the prospect of discussion of the Harding plan in the house or senate. In the first place the association of nations proposed by the President is in the speculative and not the formative stage and in the second place they are convinced that the general public insofar as it understands the Harding scheme is disposed to be distinctly friendly to the idea.

The President's advisors believe that this public confidence will be increased rather than diminished as the President's ideas take more substantial form and as a thorough discussion reveals the true import of the plan.

ROOSEVELT WAS BROTHER OF COUNTRY, SAYS SISTER

The late Theodore Roosevelt was the brother of his country, Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, the former president's sister, declared recently.

Addressing a luncheon of the Roosevelt club in Boston, Mrs. Robinson said:

"Washington was the Father of his Country. Lincoln seemed more like the Savior of his Country. But Theodore Roosevelt was different. He was essentially the Brother of his Country."

OFFERS WORLD AID OF U. S. TO RESTORE ORDER

President in Message to Congress Urges Early Enactment of Tariff and Debt Funding Bills.

A "most gratifying world accomplishment" by the armament conference is not improbable, President Harding informed the 67th congress Tuesday in his annual message to that body at the convening of its first regular session.

The President delivered the message in person in the chamber of the house. Delegates to the conference and most of the diplomats regularly stationed in Washington were present.

At the outset, the President discussed world conditions, saying:

"A world restoration program" would have to be worked out by the nations more directly concerned. The United States will help, he added, "unselfishly because there is compensation in the consciousness of assisting; selfishly because the commerce and international exchanges in trade, which marked our high tide of fortunate advancement, are possibly only when the nations of all continents are restored to stable order and normal relationship."

Urges Tariff Enactment.

Turning to domestic problems, the President urgently recommended early enactment of the permanent tariff and foreign debt refunding bills. He also announced that later on he would make some recommendations about renewed consideration of the tax program, involving further reductions and the abolition of "hindering burdens."

He also suggested consideration by congress of an amendment to the constitution to end the issue of non-taxable bonds.

With regard to the merchant marine, Mr. Harding said it was the purpose to present a plan "which contemplates no greater draft on the public treasury, and which, though yet too crude to offer it today, gives such promise of expanding our merchant marine, that it will argue its own approval."

"Proper encouragement" for the co-operative marketing programs as a means of assisting in the relief of present conditions in agriculture was suggested by the executive. He also told congress that it should give its "earnest attention" to a general policy of transportation of distributed industry and highway construction to encourage the spread of the population and restore the proper balance between city and country.

Other recommendations included: Plans—of conference, of common counsel; of mediation, arbitration and judicial determination in controversies between capital and labor.

Federal aid, by way of advances for reclamation of lands, where state and private participation is assured.

An appropriation necessary to supply the American relief administration in Russia with 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of seed grains.

Text of Speech

"It is a very gratifying privilege to come to the congress with the republic at peace with all the nations of the world. More it is equally gratifying to report that our country is not only free from every impending menace of war, but there are growing assurances of the permanency of the peace which we so deeply cherish.

"For approximately 10 years we have dwelt amidst menaces of war, or as participants in war's actualities, and the inevitable aftermath, with its disordered conditions, has added to the difficulties of government which adequately cannot be appraised except by those who are in immediate contact and know the responsibilities. Our task would be less difficult if we had only ourselves to consider, but so much of the world was involved, the disordered conditions are so well-nigh universal, even among nations not engaged in actual warfare, that no permanent readjustments can be effected without consideration of our inescapable relationship to world affairs in finance and trade. Indeed, we should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were unmindful of social, moral and political conditions which are not of direct concern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and the very becoming interest of a people blest with our national good fortune.

Not Bringing Program.

"It is not my purpose to bring to you a program of world restoration. In the main such a program must be worked out by the nations more directly concerned. They must themselves turn to the heroic remedies for the menacing conditions under which they are struggling. Then we can help, and we mean to help. We shall do so unselfishly because there is compensation in the consciousness of assisting, selfishly because the commerce and international exchanges in trade, which marked our high tide of fortunate advancement are possible only when the nations of all continents are restored to stable order and normal relationship.

In the main the contribution of this republic to restored normalcy in the world must come through the initiative of the executive branch of the government, but the best of intentions and most carefully considered purposes would fail utterly if

Continued on Page Two.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

LAUGH, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone." That is the way it runs in the poem, and there is much truth in it. Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote the poem, though a man disputed the authorship with her. The late B. L. Taylor paraphrased Mrs. Wilcox's lines this way: "Knock, and the world knocks with you; boost, and you boost alone." There is more truth than poetry in the paraphrase.

Knocking is a popular pastime, if not a recognized sport. It is catching, like a skin disease, and is almost as disagreeable. "Knock, and the world knocks with you." That may be putting it too strongly. Perhaps not even half the world knocks with the knocker, but he is sure of company. Let us say: "Knock, and the minority knocks with you."

Just now the big historical thing that is the subject for knockers is the armament parley at Washington. The man with the hammer is as busy as the bass drummer in a minstrel parade.

President Sees Malicious Intent.

In a conference with newspaper correspondents President Harding has spoken his mind with reference to certain writers and certain newspapers toward the armament conference. In general, he finds, the behavior of the newspapers has been fine. In the attitude of "certain writers" and "certain newspapers" he sees a malicious intent to distort the facts concerning the conference, to misinterpret and misrepresent the motives of the American delegates, and to arouse suspicion and distrust of the motives of the delegates of other nations.

Conspicuous among the "certain newspapers" the President must have had in mind are the Hearst publications. Their attitude is not a secret. They always represent Mr. Hearst and misrepresent that to which he is opposed.

Following every big American forward movement there is a backwash of public opinion. Sometimes this opinion is molded with honest purposes in view, but frequently it is fostered by malicious influences. It has always been that way.

Lincoln's Way With Critics.

No man could be more tolerant of critics than the great, patient Abraham Lincoln. He had a happy way of disposing of the faultfinders. In the midst of the country's greatest crisis that great editor, Horace Greeley, wanted him to stop the war. Greeley knew it could be done—just appoint a commission to confer with leaders of the South. That was all right with Lincoln. He made a dove of peace of Greeley and sent him to the South. But the dove came back with drooping feathers and the fun-loving President had a good laugh.

The obstreperous Vallandingham became a nuisance in the North and a judge decided that the place for him was in prison. But Lincoln saw another chance to perpetrate a good joke. Using his pardoning power, he had the offender kept out of prison. Instead of having a martyr made of him he sent him to his beloved Southland. But the men of the South were not looking for that kind of man, and Vallandingham had to go to Canada. The Lincoln sense of humor triumphed again.

Conference Making Progress.

Notwithstanding the critics, and despite their efforts to misrepresent the motives of the conferees and defeat the purposes of the conference, substantial progress is being made. President Harding is optimistic. He has confidence that the conference will bring about a general reduction of arms and establish an era of peace and good will among nations. This, he says, is practically assured.

Poor old China is getting some recognition that counts. Saturday, in the committee of the nine powers, Great Britain, Japan and France agreed to retire from much of their leased territory in China. Japanese representatives, it is said, agreed to give up their leased territorial holdings in Shantung and were also reported as offering to discuss reirement from their special territorial privileges in Manchuria.

China's representatives are said to be joyful. We would like to see a snapshot of them in that state of mind. In most pictures seen of them they looked sad and hopeless.

Yelling for Open Sessions.

Some complaint is being made because much of the conference work is being done behind closed doors. We don't know why the sessions are secret, but doubtless there is good and sufficient reason for it. Naturally the yowlers take advantage of the opportunity offered by closed sessions to work off their suspicions and try to poison the minds of all who will listen to them.

Anybody who is susceptible to the malicious stuff might easily get the notion that the delegates, led by Secretary Hughes, are plotting to rob a bank or hold up the mails.

Mary Roberts Rhinehart, writing for Mr. Hearst, is making much ado about these secret sessions, notwithstanding she could chatter enough to fill a large book and never see the inside of the conference hall.

URGE THAT U. S. KEEP CONTROL IN PHILIPPINES

Major General Wood and Forbes Assert Time Is Required for Adjustment in Archipelago.

The Philippine Islands should remain in their "present general status" until the people there "have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the power already in their hands," former Major General Leonard Wood, now governor general, and W. Cameron Forbes, former governor general, say in their report to President Harding, based on their six months study of conditions in the islands.

"We are convinced," they say, that it would be a betrayal of the Philippine people, a misfortune to the American people, a distinct step backward in the path of progress and a discreditable neglect to our national duty were we to withdraw from the islands and terminate our relationship there without giving the Filipinos the best chance possible to have an orderly and permanently stable government.

"We feel that with all of their many excellent qualities, the experience of the past eight years, during which they have had practical autonomy, has not been such as to justify the people of the United States in relinquishing supervision of the government of the Philippine Islands,' withdrawing their army and navy and leaving the islands a prey to any powerful nation coveting their rich soil and potential commercial 'vantages."

These observatio of the investigators are contained in the "general conclusions" and "recommendations" made in the report. The complete report, covering 100 typewritten pages, will be made public later. The "general conclusions" are as follows:

General Conclusions.

"We find everywhere among the Christian Filipinos the desire for independence generally under the protection of the United States. The non-Christians and Americans are for continuance of American control.

"We find a general failure to appreciate the fact that independence under the protection of another nation is not true independence.

"We find that the government is not reasonably free from these underlying causes which result in the destruction of government.

"We find that a reasonable proportion of officials and employes are men of good character and ability and reasonably faithful to the trust imposed upon them; but that the efficiency of the public services has fallen off, and that they are now relatively inefficient due to lack of inspections and to the too rapid transfer of control to officials who have not had the necessary time for proper training.

Lack of Confidence.

"We find that many Filipinos have shown marked capacity for government service and that the young generation is full of promise; that the civil service laws have in the main been honestly administered but there is a marked deterioration due to the injection of politics.

"We find there is a disquieting lack of confidence in the administration of justice, to an extent which constitutes a menace to the stability of the government.

"We find that the people are not organized economically nor from the standpoint of national defense to maintain an independent government.

"We find that the legislative chambers are conducted with dignity and decorum and are composed of representative men.

"We feel that the lact of success in certain departments should not be considered as proof of essential incapacity on the part of Filipinos but rather as indicating lack of experience and opportunity and especially lack of inspection.

"We find that questions in regard to confirmation of appointments might at any time arise which would make a deadlock between the governor general and the Philippine senate."

These recommendations are made in the report:

Recommendations Made.

"We recommend that the present general status of the Philippine Islands continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands.

"We recommend that the responsible representative of the United States, the governor general, have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of his position. In case of failure to obtain the necessary corrective action by the Philippine legislature, we recommend that congress declare null and void legislation which has been enacted diminishing, limiting or dividing the authority granted the governor general under act No. 240 of the Sixty-fourth Congress, known as the Jones bill.

"We recommend that in case of a deadlock between the governor general and the Philippine senate in the confirmation of appointments that the president of the United States be authorized to make and render the final decision.

"We recommend that under no circumstances should the American government permit to be established in the Philippine Islands a situation which would leave the United States in a position of responsibility without authority."

BOOKLET FOR MOTHERHOOD AND THE BABY FREE
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., DEPT. D-D, ATLANTA, GA.

At the End of Their Rope

LENINE PREDICTS U. S.-JAP WAR

Sees Little to Hope For in Disarmament Conference at Washington.

Nikolai Lenine, the Russian soviet premier, clings to the idea, apparently, of trouble between Japan and the United States, indicates Parley P. Christensen, who was the farmer-labor candidate in the recent presidential elections in the United States and who has just arrived in Riga after a month's stay in Moscow, which included two interviews with Lenine.

M. Lenine sent for Mr. Christensen and no sooner had the American greeted the Russian premier than, "right off the bat," Mr. Christensen related, "Lenine interrupted me, asking, 'What about war between America and Japan?'"

Mr. Christensen said he did not think there would be any war, as Japan and America were at peace, but Lenine retorted, "Oh, there is bound to be a capitalistic war, for that is the best kind of industry for capitalists and that is the kind of government you have in America. War is bound to come; it is brewing now."

To a question as to his opinion of the Washington conference, Lenine replied:

"I don't know what is going to be the outcome, but I fear not much; perhaps some alliance, perhaps an Anglo-American-Japanese alliance."

Bonded Booze Traffic Cut

The illegal traffic in bonded liquors in October, 1921, was only half the volume of October last year, statistics compiled by the office of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes show. Withdrawal of so-called non-beverage liquors in October, 1921, it was announced, was less than half of the same month last year.

BRITISH WARN AGAINST DRYS

Admirals Urge Their Country to Retain Its Drinking Rights.

Two eminent fighting British admirals have been giving their views on prohibition.

Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt, late naval attache at Washington, speaking at the dinner of the British Saloon Keepers' League, said:

"For God's sake save this country from the 'dry' business. I hold no brief for the liquor business. I have not got a penny in it, but if you go in for this 'pussyfoot' business you are going to raise a nation of lawbreakers. Why?

"Over on the other side they talk of nothing but liquor nowadays. The first course was soup; the thing with it a double cocktail. Is it nice to give a girl of nineteen a double cocktail in a soup dish? If you are going to do that sort of thing in this country then you can pull down the blinds."

Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, late Director of Naval Intelligence, spoke in similar vein.

"Taking England as a whole," he said, "I contend she is a sober, a law-abiding and a God-fearing nation, and in dealing with such a nation our rulers must remember that every law they make has its inevitable reaction in the making of law breakers.

"We have an example of this in the United States today concerning the Prohibition law, of which land I will say not more than that, like Lord Northcliffe, I will discuss American Prohibition when it begins to exist.

No Milk With Meals

Sir James Cantlie, the famous surgeon, says that a great deal of ill health is caused by drinking milk with meals. It is his theory that milk hinders digestion of fish or meat.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

FOLLOWING the apointment of Robert R. Roberts, Youngstown, Ohio, a sergeant in the World war, as director of the soldier bonus in Ohio, Chairman Tracy of the sinking fund commissioners announced that the veterans may get their bonus by the first of February.

Warfare in Ireland is feared again as the result of the deadlock in the peace negotiations. The Sinn Fein wants an all-Ireland parliament and refuses to concede allegiance to the British crown. Ulster has refused to scrap her own parliament and enter an all-Ireland parliament "under present conditions."

Mexico's unemployment problems are increasing as more mines have been shut down on account of the low price of metals, throwing additional thousands of workers into idleness.

Continuance of the Prohibition party as a contender in national politics has been recommended by the national executive committee of the party.

An egg pool formed by three men controls the egg supply of Chicago and makes a profit of about $30,000 a day, Russell J. Poole, Chicago food expert, announced following an investigation.

Modern fashions in dress and malnutrition are blamed by Dr. John F. Kent, lecturer for the New York board of education, for an alarming increase in tuberculosis among young girls.

Bolshevism has been spreading through the large towns of Portugal and there have been many outrages.

Collapse of the steel-girded roof and one brick wall of a theater under construction in Brooklyn recently killed six workmen and injured 18 others.

The entire town of Ibajay in the province of Capiz, Philippine Islands, was inundated recently by a tidal wave, and many homes with their occupants were swept out to sea.

Grover C. Bergdoll, convicted draft dodger, through his mother, Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll of Philadelphia, has filed suit in the supreme court of the District of Columbia for return of property valued at $750,000 seized by the government.

One woman was killed and two injured in a bomb explosion in Belfast, Ireland.

NUMBER of nation's unemployed has decreased by more than a million during recent weeks, an estimate of the national conference on unemployment announced by Secretary of Commerce Hoover shows. Reports from all parts of the country show considerable improvement.

Highest banking authorities are reported to be preparing to submit to the British cabinet an outline for a scheme for a huge loan to Germany.

Decision has been reached by the federal board to send an adviser to the forthcoming conference of foreign bankers called by the reparations commission to discuss exchange stabilization.

German marks underwent marked recovery on the London exchange last week. Possibility of a moratorium aided in the rise in value.

Business conditions in western Ohio are greatly improved, according to reports made by 200 building and savings institution officials who attended a district meeting of the Ohio Building association league. Building and loan deposits are increasing.

Slaughter of human beings by reckless auto drivers in Ohio has mounted to such grave proportions that public sentiment in favor of licensing all operators of motor vehicles has become almost a demand that the legislature take steps at its next session to end this menace to life and property.

Orders establishing a marine guard for the mail service will not be revoked, announces Postamaster General Hays.

Charles W. Morse, American shipbuilder and financier, sought by the U. S. government in connection with alleged unauthorized sale of a shipping board vessel, reached France last week from New York. Although a fugitive he announced his willingness to return to the United States at once.

Former Congressman Roscoe C. McCulloch of Canton, who ran third for the Republican nomination for governor of Ohio in 1920, is going to run again, close friends say.

Twenty-one pe lost their lives and 25 or m were injured Monday as the result of a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Newtown branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railway, about 16 miles north of Philadelphia.

PASSAGE of the allied debt refunding bill as the first work of regular session of congress, now convened, has been definitely agreed upon by senate leaders at the request of President Harding.

A meat cutters' and butchers' strike, affecting 35,000 men, has been called by union officials who declare that the shop representative system inaugurated by the packers did not represent the sentiment of the employes and that they did not approve of the wage reduction of 10 per cent which has gone into effect.

Reports of alleged attempts to corrupt the grand jury which indicted Governor Len Small of Illinois last July probably will be laid before a future grand jury for investigation.

Lowlands near Wheeling, W. Va., were flooded last week when the Ohio river reached flood stage.

Six persons were killed when the Rialto theater in New Haven, Conn., was destroyed by fire.

Immediate release of Eugene V. Debs and other alleged violators of the espionage act is asked in a telegram sent to President Harding by the national executive committee of the Socialist party.

The Spanish chamber of deputies has passed an appropriation bill providing for an increase in the Spanish navy.

The state department has replied favorably to inquiries from Austria regarding acceptability of Edgar A. G. Prochnik as Austrian charge d'affaires in Washington.

After 44 hours of deliberation the seven men and five women on the jury trying Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle for manslaughter were discharged when they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The case was set for retrial on Jan. 9. On the final ballot the vote of the jury was said to be 10 to two for acquittal.

Babe Ruth, champion home run hitter, has been fined his world's series prize money and suspended until May 20, 1922, by Judge Landis, commissioner of baseball, for participating in those exhibition games following the close of the world's series. Outfielder Ben Meusel and Pitcher William Piercy, Ruth's teammates, drew the same penalty.

Willingness to abrogate preferential contracts with foreign shipping interests has been expressed before the shipping board by six of the eight railroads having such agreements.

HARDING HINTS PARLEY SUCCESS

Continued From Page One.

the sanction and the co-operation of congress were not cheerfully accorded.

"I am very sure we shall have no conflict of opinion about constitutional duties or authority. During the anxieties of war, when necessity seemed compelling, there were excessive grants of authority and an extraordinary concentration of powers in the chief executive. The repeal of wartime legislation and the automatic expirations which attend the peace proclamations have put an end to these emergency successes, but I have the wish to go further than that. I want to join you in restoring, in the most cordial way, the spirit of co-ordination and co-operation, and that mutuality of confidence and respect which is necessary in representative popular government.

No Dictation Planned.

"Encroachment upon the functions of congress or attempted dictation of its policy are not to be thought of, much less attempted, but there is an insistent call for harmony of purpose and concert of action to speed the solution of the difficult problems confronting both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

"It is worth while to make allusion here to the character of our government, mindful as one must be that an address to you is no less a message to all our people, for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is a popular government through political parties. We divide along political lines, and I would ever have it so. I do not mean that partisan preferences should prevent any public servant in the performance of a conscientious and patriotic official duty. We saw partisan lines utterly obliterated when war imperiled, and our faith in the republic was riveted anew. We ought not to find these partisan lines obstructing the expeditious solution of the urgent problems of peace.

"Granting that we are fundamentally a popular representative government with political parties the governing agencies, I believe the political party in power should assume responsibility, determine upon policies in the conference which supplements conventions and election campaigns, and then strive for achievement through adherence to the accepted policy.

"There is vastly greater security, immensely more of the national viewpoint, much larger and prompter accomplishments when our divisions are along party lines in the broad and loftier sense, than to be divided geographically, or according to pursuits or personal following. For a century and a third, parties have been charged with responsibility and held to strict accounting. When they fail, they are relieved of authority, and the system has brought us to a national eminence no less than a world example.

Matter of Compromise.

"Necessarily legislation is a matter of compromise. The full ideal is seldom attained. In that meeting of minds necessary to insure results, there must and will be accommodations and compromises, but in the estimate of convictions and sincere purposes, the supreme responsibility to national interest must not be ignored. The shield to the high minded public servant who adheres to party policy is manifest, but the higher purpose is the good of the republic as a whole.

"It would be ungracious to withhold acknowledgement of the really large volume and excellent quality of work accomplished by the extraordinary session of congress which so recently adjourned. I am not unmindful of the very difficult tasks with which you were called to deal and no one can ignore the insistent conditions which, during recent years, have called for the continued and almost exclusive attention of your membership to public work. It would suggest insincerity if I expressed complete accord with every expression recorded in your roll calls, but we are all agreed about the difficulties and the inevitable divergence of opinion in seeking the reduction, amelioration and readjustment of the burdens of taxation. Later on, when other problems are solved, I shall make some recommendations about renewed consideration of our tax problem, but for the immediate time before us, we must be content with the billion dollar reduction in the tax reduction upon the people and diminished irrations, banished uncertainty and improved methods of collection. By your sustainment of the rigid economies already inaugurated with hoped-for extension of these economies and added efficiencies in administration, I believe further reductions may be enacted and hindering burdens abolished.

Budget System Aids.

"In these urgent economies we shall be immensely assisted by the budget system for which you made provision in the extraordinary session. The first budget is before you. Its preparation is a signal achievement and the perfection of the system, a thing impossible in the few months available for its initial trial, will mark its enactment as the beginning of the greatest reformation in governmental practices, since the beginning of the republic

"There is pending a grant of authority to the administrative branch of the government for the funding and settlement of our vast foreign loans growing out of our grant of war credits. With the hands of the executive branch held impotent to deal with these debts we are hindering urgent readjustments among our debtors and accomplishing nothing for ourselves. I think it is fair for the congress to assume that the executive branch of the government would adopt no major policy in dealing with these matters which would conflict with the purpose of congress in authorizing the loans, certainly not without asking congressional approval, but there are minor problems incident to prudent loan transactions and the safeguarding of our interests which cannot even be attempted without this authorization. It will be helpful to ourselves and it will improve conditions among our debtors if funding and the settlement of defaulted interest may be negotiated.

Enacted Shipping Laws.

"The previous congress, deeply concerned in behalf of our merchant marine, in 1920 enacted the existing shipping law, designed for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. Among other things provided to encourage our shipping on the world's seas, the executive was directed to give notice of the termination of all existing commercial treaties in order to admit of reduced duties on imports carried in American bottoms. During the life of the act, no executive has complied with this order of the congress. When the present administration came into responsibility it began an early inquiry into the failure to execute the expressed purpose of the Jones act. Only one conclusion has been possible. Frankly, members of house and senate, eager as I am to join you in the making of an American merchant marine commensurate with our commerce, the denouncement of our commercia treaties would involve us in a chaos of trade relationships and add indescribably to the confusion of the already disordered commercial world.

"Our power to do so is not disputed, but power and ships, without comity of relationship, will not give us the expanded trade which is inseparably linked with a great merchant marine. Moreover, the applied reduction of duty, for which the treaty denouncements were necessary, encouraged only the carrying of dutiable imports to our shores, while the tonnage which unfurls the flag on the seas is both free and dutiable, and the cargoes which make a nation eminent in trade are outgoing rather than incoming.

It is not my thought to lay the problem in detail before you today. It is desired only to say to you that the executive branch of the government, uninfluenced by the protest of any, for none has been made, is well convinced that your proposal, highly intended and heartily supported here, is so fraught with difficulties and so marked by tendencies to discourage trade expansion, that I invite your tolerance of noncompliance for a very few weeks until a plan may be presented which contemplates no greater draft upon the public treasury and which, though yet too crude to offer it today, gives such promise of expanding our merchant marine that it will argue its own approval. It is enough to say today that we are so possessed of ships, and the American intention to establish a merchant marine is so unalterable, that a plan of reimbursement, at no other cost than is contemplated in the existing act, will appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all the American people.

Permanent Tariff Law.

There is before you the completion of the enactment of what has been termed a "permanent" tariff law, the word "permanent" being used to distinguish it from the emergency act which the congress expedited early in the extraordinary session and which is the law today. I cannot too strongly urge an early completion of this necessary legislation. It is needed to stabilize our industry at home; it is essential to make more definite our trade relations abroad. More, it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries, which contribute so notably to the very life blood of our nation.

There is now, and there always will be, a storm of conflicting opinion about any tariff revision. We cannot go far wrong when we base our tariffs on the policy of preserving the productive activities, which enhance employment and add to our national prosperity.

Again comes the reminder that we must not be unmindful of world conditions, that peoples are struggling for industrial rehabilitation and that we cannot dwell in industrial and commercial exclusion and at the same time do the just thing in aiding world recognition and readjustment. We do not seek a selfish aloofness, and we could not profit by it, were it possible. We recognize the necessity of buying wherever we sell, and the permanency of trade lies in its acceptable exchanges. In our pursuit of markets we must give as well as receive. We cannot sell to others who do not produce, nor can we buy unless we produce at home. Sensible of every obligation of humanity, commerce and finance, linked as they are in the present world condition, it is not to be argued that we need destroy ourselves to be helpful to others.

With all my heart, I wish restoration to the peoples blighted by the awful world war, but the process of restoration does not lie in our acceptance of like conditions. It were better to remain on firm ground, strive for ample employment and high standards of wages at home, and point the way to balanced budgets, rigid economy, and resolute, efficient work as the necessary remedies to cure disaster.

Everything relating to trade among ourselves and among nations has been expanded, excessive, inflated, abnormal, and there is a madness in finance which no American policy alone can cure. We are a creditor nation, not by normal processes, but made so by war. It is not an unworthy selfishness to seek to save ourselves when the processes of that salvation are not only not denied to others but commended to them. We seek to undermine for others no industry by which they subsist; we are obligated to permit the undermining of none of our own which make for employment and maintained activities.

Necessity of Revision.

Every contemplation, it matters little in which direction one turns, magnifies the difficulty of tariff legislation, but the necessity of the revision is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible policy than we have provided heretofore. I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elasticity, so that rates may be adjusted to meet unusual and changing conditions, which cannot be accurately anticipated. There are problems incident to unfair practices, and to exchanges which madness in money have made almost unsolvable. I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the powers of tariff commissions, so that it can adapt itself to a scientific and wholly just administration of the law.

I am not unmindful of the constitutional difficulties. These can be met by giving authority to the chief executive who could proclaim additional duties to meet conditions, which the congress may designate.

At this point I must disavow any desire to enlarge the executive's powers or add to the responsibilities of the office. They are already too large.

If there were any other plan I would prefer it.

The grant of authority to proclaim would necessarily bring the tariff commission into new and enlarged activities, because no executive could discharge such a duty except upon the information acquired and recommendations by this commission. But the plan is feasible and the proper functioning of the board would give us a better administration of a defined policy than ever can be made possible by tariff duties prescribed without flexibility.

There is a manifest difference of opinion about the American valuation. Many nations have adopted delivery valuation as the basis for collecting duties; that is, they take the cost of the imports delivered at the port of entry as the basis for levying duty. It is no radical departure, in view of the varying conditions and the disordered state of money values, to provide for American valuation, but there can not be ignored the danger of such a valuation brought to the level of our own production costs, making our tariffs prohibitive. It might do so in many instances where imports ought to be encouraged. I believe congress ought well to consider the desirability of the only promising alternative, namely, a provision authorizing proclaimed American valuation, under prescribed conditions, on any given list of articles imported.

Conditions Change.

In this proposed flexibility, authorizing increases to meet conditions so likely to change, there should also be provision for decreases. A rate may be just today, and entirely out of proportion six months from today. If our tariffs are to be made equitable, and not necessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modification by act of congress for any one or a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall go a long ways toward stabilization if there is recognition of the tariff commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation.

Sees Business Revival.

I am sure about public opinion favoring the early determination of our tariff policy. There have been reassuring signs of a business revival from the deep sulmp which all the world has been experiencing Our unemployment, which gave us deep concern only a few weeks ago, has grown encouragingly less, and new assurances and renewed confidence will attend the congressional declaration that American industry will be held secure.

Much has been said about the protective policy for ourselves making it impossible for our debtors to discharge their obligations to us. This is a contention not now pressing for decision. If we must choose between a people in idleness pressing for the payment of indebtedness or a people resuming the normal ways of employment and carrying the credit, let us choose the latter. Sometimes we appraise largest the human ill most vivid in our minds. We have been giving, and are giving now, of our influence and appeals to minimize the likelihood of war and throw off the crushing burdens of armament. It is all very earnest, with a national soul impelling. But a people unemployed and gaunt with hunger faces a situation quite as disheartening as war, and our greater obligation today is to do the government's part toward resuming productivity and promoting fortunate and remunerative employment.

Something more than tariff protection is required by American agriculture. To the farm has come the earlier and the heavier burdens of readjustment. There is actual depression in our agricultural industry, while agricultural prosperity is absolutely essential to the general prosperity of the country.

Congress has sought very earnestly to provide relief. It has promptly given such temporary relief as has been possible, but the call is insistent for the permanent solution. It is inevitable that large crops lower the prices and short crops advance them. No legislation can cure that fundamental law. But there must be some economic solution for the excessive variation in returns for agricultural production.

It is rather shocking to be told and to have the statement strongly supported, that 9,000,000 bales of cotton, raised on American plantations in a given year, will actually be worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 bales would have been. Equally shocking is the statement that 700,000,000 bushels of wheat raised by American farmers would bring them more money than a billion bushels. Yet these are not exaggerated statements. In a world where there are tens of millions who need food and clothing, which they cannot get, such a condition is sure to indict the social system which makes it possible.

Remdey in Marketing.

In the main the remedy lies in distribution and marketing. Every proper encouragement should be given to the co-operative marketing programs. These have proven very helpful to the co-operating communities in Europe. In Russia, the co-operative community has become a recognized bulwark of law and order, and saved individualism from engulfment in social paralysis. Ultimately they will be accredited with the salvation of Russian state.

There is the appeal for this experiment. Why not try it? No one challenges the right of the farmer to a larger share of the consumer's pay for his product, no one can dispute that we cannot live without the farmer. He is justified in rebelling against the transportation cost. Given a fair return for his labor, he will have less occasion to appeal for financial aid; and given assurance that his labors shall not be in vain, we reassure all the people of a production sufficient to meet our national requirement and guard against disaster.

The base of the pyramid of civilization which rests upon the soil is shrinking through the drift of population from farm to city. For a generation we have been expressing more or less concern about this tendency. Economists have warned and statesmen have deplored. We thought for a time that modern conveniences and the more intimate contact would halt the movement, but it has gone steadily on.

Perhaps only grim necessity will correct it, but we ought to find a less drastic remedy.

The existing scheme of adjusting freight rates has been favoring the brasing points, until industries are attracted to some centers and repelled from others. A great volume of uneconomic and wasteful transportation has attended, and the cost increased accordingly. The grain milling and meat packing industries afford ample illustration, and the attending concentration is readily apparent. The menaces in concentration are not limited to the retarding influences on agriculture. Manifestly, the conditions and terms of railway transportation ought not to be permitted to increase the undesirable tendency. We have a just pride, in our great cities, but we shall find a greater pride in the nation which has a larger distribution of its population into the country, where comparatively self-sufficient smaller communities may blend agricultural and manufacturing interests in harmonious helpfulness and enhanced good fortune. Such a movement contemplates no destruction of things wrought, of investments made, or wealth involved. It only looks to a general policy of transportation, of distributed industry, and of highway construction, to encourage the spread of our population and restore the proper balance between city and country. The problem may well have your earnest attention.

MICHIGAN DEER SEASON HAS 22 CASUALTIES, 10 FATAL

Ten hunters lost their lives in Michigan during the 20-day deer season. Two others are reported missing and a score wounded. These hunting casualties bring total for the year to 22.

Proportionate death rate for 1921 season exceeded that of any recent year, due to the smaller number of hunters. It is estimated there were not more than 20 000 hunters out.

Bible His Reward

During the drought Alexander Stacey supplied Booker, Eng., with 2,000 gallons of water daily. In recognition of his services the inhabitants have presented him with a handsome Bible.

DON'T SQUEEZE BLACKHEADS—DISSOLVE THEM

Squeezing and pinching blackheads make the pores larger and cause irritation—then they become hard. You can't get all of them out. Blackheads are caused by accumulations of dirt and secretions from the pores and there is only one safe, sure way and one that never fails to get rid of them—a simple method that is to dissolve them. Get from any drug store a few ounces of calonite powder, moisten a little on a hot, wet washcloth and rub over the blackheads briskly for a few seconds—wash off and you will be surprised to see that every blackhead has disappeared and the skin will be left soft and smooth in their natural condition. Any one troubled with these unsightly blackheads should try this simple remedy.

Mother of Nine Asks Operation to Avert Stork

In Denver there is a would-be mother of nine children who scornfully rejected a proposal to prevent her having more children.

In New York there appears a mother of nine children, Mrs. Jessie McCarthy Antidorni, who asks that such an operation be performed on her so that she may have better care and obtain certain advantages for her brood.

"My husband is willing that I should undergo the operation," says Mrs. Antidorni. "My oldest child, Albert, is a talented musician. We have never been able to afford to give him music lessons. For years we have been married we have always been kept in the house with my little babies. Every time I see one another is on its way.

"I haven't been outdoors in the air and sunshine for years. I see the baby, which ever one it happens to be at the time, out for its airing with the other children, while I have to catch up with my housework. My husband is able to work only part time because of ill health.

"Mr. Antidorni was born in Italy. I am Scotch."

Tablet 2,400 Years Old

A stone bearing a carving of Pharaoh Seti I, who reigned 1366 years B. C., and led the Egyptians in their wars against the Hittites has been dug up in the ruins of ancient Kardesh.

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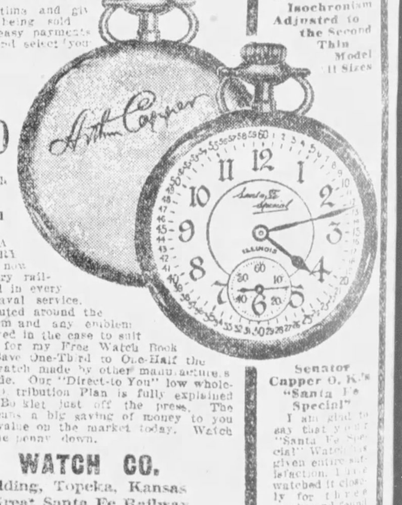

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Senator Capper O. K.'s "Santa Fe Special"
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MAIL COUPON

A MAN FOR THE AGES

By Irving Bacheller

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Continued From Last Week.

That ended all argument. The ...ir of blue jeans was ordered and ...e measures taken. As they were ...out to go Eli said:

"I forgot to tell you dot I haf ...en Bim Kelso de odder day in St. ...uis. I haf seen her on de street. ...e has been like a queen so grand! ...e hat and gown from Paris and ...e walk so proud! But she look ...t so happy like she usit to be. I ...eak to her. Oh my, she vas glad ...d so surprised! She tolt me dot ...e would like to come home for a ...it but her husband he does not ...t her to go dere—nefer again. ...e jobber haf tolt me dot Mr. ...gs is git drunk efery day. Bim ...t think de place no good. She haf ...t me dey treat de niggers awful. ...e haf cry ven she tolt me dot." "Poor child!" said Abe. "I'm ...id she's in trouble."

"I've been thinking for some time ...at I'd go down there and try to ...e her," said Harry as they were ...ving the store. "Now, I'll have ...go."

"Maybe I'll go with you," said ...e.

They got a ride part of the way ...k and had a long tramp again ...er the starlight.

"I don't believe you had better ...o down to St. Louis," Abe re...arked as they walked along. "It ...ght make things worse. I'm in...ned to think that I'd better go ...e with that problem."

"I guess you're right," said ...rry. "It would be like me to do ...mething foolish."

"And do it very thoroughly," Abe ...greed. "You're in love with the ...l. I wouldn't trust your judg...nt in St. Louis."

She hasn't let on to her parents ...at she's unhappy. Mother Tray...old me that they got a letter ...m her last week that told of the ...l times she was having."

"We know what that means. She ...n't bear to acknowledge to them ...at she has made a mistake and ...don't want to worry them. Her ...ther is in part responsible for ...e marriage. Bim don't want her ...o be blamed. Eli caught her off ...s guard and her heart and her ...s spoke to him."

"In a moment Abe added: "Her ...ents have begun to suspect that ...mething is wrong. They have ...en invited to go down ...re and visit the girl. I reckon ...e'd better say nothing to any one ...out what we have heard at present."

They reached New Salem in the ...ddle of the night and went into ...ggins's barn and lay down on ...e hay between two buffalo ...bes until morning.

CHAPTER XII.

Which Continues the Romance of Abe and Ann Until the Former Leaves New Salem to Begin His Work in the Legislature. Also It Describes the Coloneling of Peter Lukins.

The next day after his return, ...e received a letter for Ann. She ...me over to the store on the ...ge of the stage and taken her ...ter and run home with it. That ...day's stage brought the new ...ss clothes from Springfield. ...e morning Abe put it on and ...e over to Kelso's. Mrs. Kelso ...s sweeping the cabin.

"I shall have to stand outside ...ile," said Jack. "I have an ...ssible hatred of brooms. A ...e in the hand of the Black ...k was not more terrible than ...e in the hands of a righteous ...d. I had to flee from The Life ...d Adventures of Duncan Camp...ell when I saw the broom flashing ...t of dust and retreated."

Ann stepped to the door and said: ...Good morning, madam! Here is the Hon...rable Abraham Lincoln in his new ...t."

Mrs. Kelso came out-of-doors and ...ed her husband surveyed the ...w postmaster.

"It fits us, at least, sufficient," ...id Kelso.

"That ought to be a little ...," Mrs. Kelso suggested.

"It will be long enough before I ...ll another," said Abe.

"It is not what one would call ...e suit but it's all right," ...ughed Ann.

"The last is elegance and I ...ll get along well together," ...e answered. "It would be like ...e partnership with Bill ...kins."

"Next month you'll be off at the ...ital, we shall be going to ...ew county," said Kelso.

"The whole county!"

"It's a changing world! We ...ll always remember that things ...ve gone with us as they are. ...e governor has given me a job." ...e felt a great sadness." said ...n. "You must always let me know ...ere to find you."

"Many a night you and I ...ve heard the cock crowing."

It was an Indian Summer day of ...at week in November. That ...ng Abe went to the tavern ...d asked Ann to walk out to ...ggins's with him. She seemed to ...e so. She was not the ...ful quick footed, rosy cheeked ...l of old. Her face was pale, her ...k and heitless, her step slow. ...ey spoke until they had passed ...ggins's cabin and were come to ...ggins's fields.

"I hope your letter brought good ...s," said Abe.

"It was very short." Ann an...ered. "Jack took a fever in Ohio and ...s sick there four weeks and then ...t home. In two months he ...uldn't write a word to me. And this ...s only a little bit of a let...r with no love in it. I don't be...ve I will ever come back. I don't ...ow if he cares for me now or, per...ps he is married. I don't know. ...m not going to cry about it any ...re. I've no more tears to ...ve given him up."

"Then I reckon the time has come ...r me to tell you what is on my ...d," said Abe. "I love you, Ann. ...ve loved you for years. I would ...ve told you long ago but I could ...t make myself believe that I was ...od enough for you. I love you so ...ch that if you can only be happy ...th John McNamar I will pray to ...d that he may turn out to be a ...od and faithful man and come ...d keep his promise."

She looked up at him with a kind ...ze in her face.

"Oh, Abe," she whispered. "I had ...ld up my mind that men were ...l bad but my father. I was wrong. ...I did not think of you."

"Men are mostly good," said Abe. "But it's very easy to misunder...stand them. In my view it's quite likely that John McNamar is better than you think him. I want you to be fair to John. If you conclude that you can not be happy with him give me a chance. I would do my best to bring back the joy of the old days. Sometimes I think that I am going to do something worth while. Sometimes I think that I can see my way far ahead and it looks very pleasant, and you, Ann, are always walking beside me in it."

They proceeded in silence for a moment. A great flock of wild pigeons darkened the sky above them and filled it with the whirr of their wings. The young man and woman stopped to look up at them.

"They are going South," said Abe. "It's a sign of bad weather."

They stood talking for a little time.

"I'm glad they halted us for we have not far to go," Abe remarked. "Before we take another step I wish you could give me some hope to live on—just a little straw of hope."

"You are a wonderful man, Abe," said Ann, touched by his appeal. "My father says that you are going to be a great man."

"I can not hold out any such hope to you," Abe answered. "I'm rather ignorant and badly in debt but I reckon that I can make a good living and give you a comfortable home. Don't you think, taking me just as I am, you could care for me a little?"

"Yes; sometimes I think that I could love you, Abe," she answered. "I do not love you yet but I may—sometime. I really want to love you."

"That is all I can ask now," said Abe as they went on. "Do you hear from Bim Kelso?"

"I have not heard from her since June."

"I wish you would write to her and tell her that I am thinking of going down to St. Louis and that I would like to go and see her."

"I'll write to her tomorrow," said Ann.

They had a pleasant visit and while Ann was playing with the baby she seemed to have forgotten her troubles. They stayed to supper, after which the whole family walked to the tavern with them, Joe and Betsey drawing the baby in their "bumble wagon," which Samson had made for them. When Ann began to show weariness, Abe gently lifted her in his arms and carried her.

That evening Mrs. Peter Lukins called upon Abe at Sam Hill's store where he sat alone, before the fire, reading with two candles burning on the end of a dry goods box at his elbow.

There was an anxious look in her one eye as she accepted his invitation to sit down in the firelight.

"I wanted to see you private 'bout Lukins," she began. "There's them that calls him Bony Lukins but I reckon he ain't no bonier than the everidge run o' men—not a bit—an' if he was I don't reckon his bones orto be throwed at him every time he's spoke to that away."

Peter Lukins was a slim, sober faced, quiet little man with a long nose who worked in the carding mill. He never spoke, save when spoken to, and then with a solemn look as if the matter in hand, however slight, were likely to affect his eternal welfare. In his cups he was speechless and, in a way, dumb with merriment. He answered no questions, he expressed no opinions, he told no stories. He only smiled and broke into roars of laughter, even if there was no one to share his joy, as if convinced, at last, of the hopeless absurdity of life. Some one told of following him from Springfield to New Salem and of hearing him laugh all the way. Many had noted another peculiarity in the man. He seemed always to have a week's growth of beard on his face.

"What can I do about it," Abe asked.

"I've been hopin' an' wishin' some kind of a decent handle could be put on to his name," said Mrs. Lukins, with her eye upon a knot hole in the counter. "Something with a good sound to it. You said that anything you could do for the New Salem folks you was goin' to do an' I thought maybe you could fix it."

Abe smiled and asked: "Do you want a title?"

"If it ain't plum owdacious I wisht he could be made a Colonel."

"That's a title for fighting men," said Abe.

"An' that man has fit for his life ever since he was born," said Mrs. Lukins. "He's fit the measles an' the smallpox an' the fever an' ager an' conquered 'em."

"I reckon he deserves the title," Abe remarked.

"I ain't sayin' but where there is purtie men," she said, reflectively, as she stuck her finger into the knot hole and felt its edges. "I ain't sayin' but what there is smarter men but I do say that the name o' Bony ain't hardly fit to be heard in company."

"A little whitewash wouldn't hurt it any," said Abe. "I'd gladly bive him a title of Captain if I could unhitch it someway."

"Colonel is a more grander name," she insisted. "I call it plum coralapus."

She had thus expressed her notion of the limit of human grandeur.

"Do you like it better than Judge?"

"Wall, Judge has a good sound to it but I'm plum sot on Colonel. If you kin give that name to a horse, which Samson Traylor has done it, I don't see why a man shouldn't be treated just as well."

"I'll see what can be done but if he gets that title he'll have to live up to it."

"I'll make him walk a chalk line—you see," the good woman promised as she left the store.

That evening Abe wrote a playful commission as Colonel for Peter Lukins which was signed in due time by all his friends and neighbors and presented to Lukins by a committee of which Abe was chairman.

Coleman Smoot—a man of some means who had a farm on the road to Springfield—was in the village that evening. Abe showed him the commission and asked him to sign it.

"I'll sign it on one condition," said Smoot.

"What is that?" Abe asked.

"That you'll give me a commission."

"A man like you can't expect too much. Would you care to be a General?"

"I wouldn't give the snap of my finger for that. What I want to be is your friend."

"You are that now, aren't you?" Abe asked.

"Yes, but I haven't earned my commission. You haven't given me a chance yet. What can I do to help you along?"

Abe was much impressed by these kindly words.

"My friends do not often ask what they can do for me," he said. "I suppose they haven't thought of it. I'll think it over and let you know."

Three days later he walked out to Coleman Smoot's after supper. As they sat together by the fireside Abe said:

"I've been thinking of your friendly question. It's dangerous to talk that way to a man like me. The fact is I need two hundred dollars to pay pressing debts and give me something in my pocket when I go to Vandalia. If you can not lend it to me I shall think none the less of you."

"I can and will," said Smoot. "I've been watching you for a long time. A man who tries as hard as you do to get along deserves to be helped. I believe in you. I'll go up to Springfield and get the money and bring it to you within a week or so."

Abe Lincoln had many friends who would have done the like for him if they could, and he knew it.

"Every one has faith in you," said Smoot. "We expect much of you and we ought to be willing to do what we can to help."

"Your faith will be my strength if I have any," said Abe.

On his way home that night he thought of what Jack Kelso had said of democracy and friendship.

On the twenty-second of November a letter came to Ann from Bim Kelso which announced that she was going to New Orleans for the Winter with her husband. Thereupon Abe gave up the idea of going to St. Louis and six days later took the stage for the capital, at Rutledge's door, where all the inhabitants of the village had assembled to bid him goodbye. Ann Rutledge with a flash of her old playfulness kissed him when he got into the stage. Abe's long arm was waving in the air as he looked back at his cheering friends while the stage rumbled down the road toward the great task of his life upon which he was presently to begin in the little village of Vandalia.

CHAPTER XIII.

Wherein the Route of the Underground Railroad Is Surveyed and Samson and Harry Spend a Night in the Home of Henry Brimstead and Hear Surprising Revelations, Confidentially Disclosed, and Are Charmed by the Personality of His Daughter Annabel.

Early in the Autumn of that year the Reverend Elijah Lovejoy of Alton had spent a night with the Traylors on his way to the North. Sitting by the fireside he had told many a vivid tale of the cruelties of slavery.

"I would not have you think that all slave-holders are wicked and heartless," he said. "They are like other men the world over. Some are kind and indulgent. If all men were like them slavery could be tolerated. But they are not. Some men are brutal in the North as well as in the South. If not made so by nature they are made so by drink. To give them the power of life and death over human beings, which they seem to have in parts of the South, is a crime against God and civilization. Our country can not live and prosper with such a serpent in its bosom. No good man should rest until the serpent is slain."

"I agree with you," said Samson.

"I knew you would," the minister went on. "We have already had some help from you but we need more. I take it as a duty which God has laid upon me to help every fugitive that reaches my door. Thousands of New Englanders have come into Illinois in the last year. They will help the good work of mercy and grace. If you hear three taps upon your window after dark or the hoot of an owl in your dooryard you will know what it means. Fix some place on your farm where these poor people are seeking the freedom which God wills for all His children, may find rest and refreshment and security until they have strength to go on."

Within a week after the visit of Mr. Lovejoy, Samson and Harry built a hollow haystack about halfway from the house to the barn. The stack had a comfortable room inside of it about eight feet by seven and some six feet in height. Its entrance was an opening near the bottom of the stack well screened by the pendant hay. But no fugitive came to occupy it that Winter.

Early in March Abe wrote a letter to Samson in which he said:

"I have not been doing much. I have been getting the hang of things. There are so many able men here that I feel like being modest for a while. It's good practice if it is a little hard on me. Here are such men as Theodore Ford, William L. D. Ewing, Stephen T. Logan, Jesse K. Dubois and Governor Duncan. You can not wonder that I feel like lying low until I can see my way a little more clearly. I have met here a young man from your state of the name of Stephen A. Douglas. He is twenty-one years old and about the least man I ever saw to look at but he is bright and very ambitious. He has taught school and studied law and been admitted to the bar and is bristling up to John J. Hardin in a contest for the office of state's attorney. Some pumpkins for a boy of twenty-one I reckon. No chance for internal improvements this session. Money is plenty and next year I think we can begin harping on that string. More than ever I am convinced that it is no time for anti-slavery agitation much as we may feel inclined to it. There's too much fire under the pot now."

Soon after the new year of 1835 Samson and Harry moved the Kelsos to Tazewell county. Mr. Kelso had received an appointment as land agent and was to be stationed at the little settlement of Hopedale near the home of John Peasley.

"I hate to be taking you so far away," said Samson.

"Hush, man," said Kelso. "It's a thing to be thought about only in the still o' the night."

"I shall be lonesome."

"But we live close by the wells of wisdom and so we shall not be comfortless."

Late in the afternoon Harry and Samson left the Kelsos and their effects at a small frame house in the little village of Hopedale. The men had no sooner begun to unload than its inhabitants came to welcome the newcomers and help them in the work of getting settled. When the goods were deposited in the dooryard Samson and Harry drove to John Peasley's farm. Mr. Peasley recognized the big, broad-shouldered Vermonter at the first look.

"Do I remember you?" he said. "Well, I guess I do. So does my barn door. Let me take hold of that right hand of yours again. Yes, sir. It's the same old iron hand. Mary Ann! he called as his wife came out of the door. "Here's the big man from Vergennes who tossed the purty slaver."

"I see it is," she answered. "Ain't ye comin' in?"

"We've been moving a man to Hopedale and shall have to spend the night somewhere in this neighborhood," said Samson. "Our horses are played out."

"If you try to pass this place I'll have ye took up." said Peasley. "There's plenty of food in the house an' stable."

"Look here—that's downright selfish," said his wife. "If we tried to keep you here Henry Brimstead would never forgive us. He talks about you morning, noon and night. Any one would think that you was the Samson that slew the Philistines."

"How is Henry?" Samson asked.

"He married my sister and they're about as happy as they can be this side of the river Jordan," she went on. "They've got one o' the best farms in Tazewell county and they are goin' to be rich. They've built 'em a splendid house with a big spare room in it. Henry would have a spare room because he said that maybe the Traylors would be comin' here to visit 'em some time."

"Yes, sir; I didn't think o' that," said Peasley. "Henry and his wife would holler if we didn't take ye over there. It's only a quarter of a mile. I'll show ye the way and we'll come over this evening and have a talkin' bee."

To Be Continued.

THE WRECKERS

By Francis Lynde

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Continued From Last Week.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Murder Madman.

I knew what we were up against when we headed down to the railroad lay-out, the chief and I, leaving the good old major thoughtfully puffing his cigar in the club smoking room. With a strike due to be pulled off in a little more than three hours there were about a million things that would have to be jerked around into shape and propped up so that they could stand by themselves while the Short Line was taking a vacation. And there was only a little handful of us in the headquarters to do the jerking and propping.

But it was precisely in a crisis like this that the boss could shine. From the minute we hit the tremendous job he was all there, carrying the whole map of the Short Line in his head, thinking straight from the shoulder, and never missing a lick; and I don't believe anybody would ever have suspected that he was a beaten man, pushed to the ropes in the final round with the grafters, his reputation as a successful railroad manager as good as gone, and his warm little love-dream knocked sky-winding forever and a day.

Luckily, we found Fred May still at his desk, and he was promptly clamped to the telephone and told to get busy spreading the hurry call. In half an hour every relief operator we had in Portal city was in the wire-room, and the back-breaking job of preparing a thousand miles of railroad for a sudden tie-up was in full swing. Mr. Perkins, as division superintendent, was in touch with the local labor unions, and a conference was held with the strike leaders, persuading and insisting by turns. Mr. Norcross fought out the necessary compromises with the unions. All ordinary traffic would be suspended at midnight, but passenger trains en route were to be run through to our connecting line terminals east and west, live stock trains were to be laid out only where there were feeding corrals and perishable freight was to be taken to its destination, wherever that might be.

In addition to these concessions, the strikers agreed to allow the mail trains to run without interruption, with our promise that they would not carry passengers. Hoskins and his committee bucked a little at this, but got down when they were shown that they could not afford to risk a clash with the government. This exception admitted, another followed, as a matter of course. If the mail trains were to be run, some of the telegraph operators would have to remain on duty, at least to the extent of handling train orders.

With these generalities out of the way, we got down to details. "Fire-alarm" wires were sent to the various cities and towns on the lines asking for immediate information regarding food and fuel supplies, and the strike leaders were notified that, for sheer humanity's sake, they would have to permit the handling of provision trains in cases where they were absolutely needed.

By eleven o'clock the tangle was getting itself pretty well straightened out. Some of the trains had already been abandoned, and the others were moving along to the agreed-upon destinations. Kirgan had taken hold of the Portal City yard, and by putting on extra crews was getting the needful shifting and car sorting into shape; and the Portal City employes, acting upon their own initiative, were picketing the yard and company buildings to protect them from looters or fire-setters. Mr. Van Britt's special, so the wires told us, was at Lesterburg, and it was likely to stay there; and Mr. Van Britt, himself, couldn't be reached.

It was half-past eleven that we got the first real yell from somebody who was getting pinched. It came in the shape of a wire from the Strathcona night operator. A party of men—"mine owners" the operator called them—had just heard of the impending railroad tie-up. They had been meaning to come in on the regular night train, but they had been abandoned. So now they were offering all kinds of money for a special to bring them to Portal City. It was represented that there were millions at stake. Couldn't we do something?

Mr. Norcross had kept Hoskins and a few of the other local strike leaders where he could get hold of them, and he put the request up to them as a matter that was now out of his hands. Would they allow him to run a one-car special from the gold camp to Portal City after midnight? It was for them to say.

Hoskins and his accomplices went off to talk it over with some of the other men. When the big freight conductor came back he was alone and was grinning good-naturedly.

"We ain't aimin' to make the company lose any good money that comes a-rolling down the hill at it, Mister Norcross," he said. "Cinch these here Strathcona hurry-boys f'r all you can get out o' them, and if you'll lend us the loan of the wires, we'll pass the word to let the special come on through."

It was sure the funniest strike I ever saw or heard of, and I guess the boss thought so, too—with all this good-natured bargaining back and forth; but there was nothing more said; and I carried the word to Mr. Perkins directing him to have arrangements made for the running of a one-car special from Strathcona for the hurry folks.

Past that, things rocked along until the hands of the big standard-time clock in the dispatcher's room pointed to midnight. Mr. Norcross and I were both at Donohue's elbow when the men at the wires, East and West, clicked in their "Good-night," which was the signal that the Pioneer Short Line had laid down on the job and gone out of business. I couldn't compare it to anything but a funeral bell, and that's about what it was. No matter how short the strike might be, it was going to smash us good and plenty. And whatever else might come of it, it was a cinch that it would squeeze the last little breath of life out of the Norcross management for good and all.

As if to confirm that sort of doleful foreboding of mine, Norris, who was holding down the commercial wire, came over to the counter railing just then with a New York message. I saw the boss' eyes flash and the little bunchy muscle-swellings of anger come and go on the edge of his jaws as he read it, and then handed it to me.

"You may endorse that 'No Answer' and file it when you go back to the office," he said shortly, and then he went on talking to Donohue, telling him how to handle the trains which were still out and moving to their tie-up destinations.

Of course, I read the message; I knew there was nothing private about it so far as I was concerned, since it had been given to me to put away in the files. It was dated from the Waldorf-Astoria at midnight, which, allowing for the difference in time between New York and Portal City, meant that it had been sent at nine o'clock our time. Somebody in our neck of woods was evidently keeping in close wire touch with Mr. Dunton, for though the strike vote was only a little more than an hour old when he sent the telegram, he evidently knew all about it. This is what I read:

"To G. Norcross, G. M.,
"Portal City.

"Your administration has been a conspicuous failure from the beginning. Compromise with employes on any terms offered and prevent strike at all costs. That done, you are hereby directed to wire your resignation to take effect one week from today.

"B. Dunton, President."

It had hit us at last; not a decent request, mind you, but a bluff, brutal demand. The boss was fired. No word had come from Mr. Chadwick, and there could be but one reason for his silence. In some way, perhaps through the late boosting of the stock, the New Yorkers had squeezed him out. We were shot dead in the trenches.

I didn't understand how the chief could take it so quietly, unless it was because he had been hammered so long and so hard that nothing mattered any more. Anyhow, he was just standing there, talking soberly to Donohue, when once more the Strathcona branch sounder began to click furiously, snipping out the headquarters call.

Donohue cut in and we all heard the Strathcona man's new bleat. The way he told it, it seemed that one member of the party that had chartered the special to come to Portal City had got left, and this man was now in the Strathcona wire office, bidding high for an engine to chase the train and put him aboard.

At first the boss aid, "No," short off, just like that; adding that it wouldn't be keeping faith with the strike committee. But at that moment Hoskins blew in again, and when he was told what was on the cards, he took a little responsibility of his own.

"Go to it, Mister Norcross, if there's any more money in it f'r the railroad," he told the boss. "I'll stand f'r it with the boys." And then to Donohue: "Who'll be runnin' this chaser engine?"

"It'll be John Hogan and the Four-Sixteen," said Donohue. "There's nobody else at that end of the branch."

The arrangement, such as it was, was fixed up quickly. The man who was putting up the money seemed to have plenty of it. He was offering five hundred dollars for the engine, and a thousand if it should overtake the special that side of Bauxite Junction.

I guess the bleat unravelled itself pretty clearly for all of us; or at least, it seemed plain enough. A mining deal of some kind was on, and this man who was left behind was going to be left in another sense of the word if he couldn't butt in soon enough to break whatever combination the others were stacking up against him.

In just a few moments we got the word from the Strathcona operator that the money was paid and the chaser engine was out and gone. The special train had fully a half-hour's start, and with the hazardous grades of Slide Mountain and Dry Canyon to negotiate, it didn't seem probable that the light engine could overtake it anywhere north of Bauxite. That wasn't up to us, however. Kirgan had come in to say that our good-natured strikers had thrown a guard into the shops and were patroling the yard, when Fred May showed up, making signals to me. I heard him when he edged up to the boss and said: "There's a lady in the office, wanting to see you, Mr. Norcross."

"Holy Smoke! said I to myself. I knew it couldn't be anybody but Mrs. Sheila, at that time of night, and I saw seventeen different kinds of bloody murder looming up again when I tagged along after the boss on the trip down the hall to our offices.

The guess was right, both ways around. It was Mrs. Sheila, and she had the major with her. And the air of the private office was so thick with tragedy that it made the very electrics look dim and ghostly. Mrs. Sheila didn't have a bit of color in her face, and her eyes had a big horror in them that was enough to make your flesh creep.

I won't attempt to tell all that was said, partly by the good old major and partly by Mrs. Sheila. But the gist of it was this: Collingwood had continued his booze fight in his rooms at the Bullard until he had worked himself up to the crazy murder pitch. Then he had gone on the warpath, hunting for Hatch. Just how he had contrived to dodge Hatch's spotters, who were doubtless keeping cases on him, did not appear. But that was a detail. He had dodged them, had learned that Hatch and a bunch of his Red Tower backers had gone to Strathcona on a mining deal, and had started to drive to the gold camp in an auto to get his man.

Before leaving Portal City he had written a letter to Mrs. Sheila, telling her what he was going to do, and that when he got through with it, she would be free. The letter, which had been left at the hotel, had been delayed in delivery—had in fact, just been sent out to the major's house by the night clerk who had found it.

Long before the story could get itself fully told, the different gaps in it were filling themselves up for me—and for Mr. Norcross, as well I guess. When Mrs. Sheila came to the auto-drive part of it, the boss whirled and shot an order at me.

"Jimmie, chase into the dispatcher's office and find out the name of the man who chartered that following engine!" he snapped; and I went on the run, remembering that in the strike excitement and hustle it had not occurred to anybody to ask the man's name or that of the particular "mine owner" who had chartered the special train.

Donohue got the Strathcona operator in less than half a minute after I fired my order at him, and the answer came almost without a break:

"Charter of special train was to R. Hatch, of Portal City, and of engine 416 to man named Collingwood."

Gosh! but this did settle it! I didn't run back to the office with the news—I flew. It was like firing a gun in amongst the three who were waiting, but it had to be done. The major groaned and said, "Oh, good God!" and Mrs. Sheila sat down and put her face in her hands. The boss was the only one who knew what to do and he did it: vanished like a shot in the direction of the dispatcher's office.

In about fifteen of the longest minutes I ever lived he came back, shaking his head. I knew what he had been doing, or trying to do. There was one night telegraph station on the branch—at a mining-camp half-way down the grade on Slide Mountain—and he had been trying to get word there to stop the wild engine.

"He has either bribed or bullied his engine crew," he told the major. "I wired and had a stop signal set for them at the Antonio Mine, but they overran it, going at full speed down the hill."

It was plain enough now what Collingwood was trying to do. The murder mania had got a firm hold of its weapon. Collingwood knew that Hatch was on the special, and he was going to chase that one-car train until it made a stop somewhere and then smash into it for blood. After Mr. Norcross had talked hurriedly for a minute or two with the major he went back to the dispatcher's room and I went with him. There was a word for Donohue, telling him to call all night stations ahead of the special. The operators were to give the special the "go-ahead," and after it had passed, to set their signals against the following engine.

As Donohue cut in on the branch wire, Nippo, at the canyon mouth, broke in to say that the special had gone by fifteen minutes earlier, and that the following engine was now coming down the canyon. Donohue grabbed his key.

"Throw signal against engine 416," he licked; and a few seconds later we got the repy:

"No good. Engine 416 overran signal."

"Never mind," said the boss to Donohue; "keep it up at the other stations. That engine has got to be stopped. It's carrying a madman."

This is what he said, but I knew well enough what he was thinking. He was remembering that the special now had a lead of only fifteen minutes, and that it would be obliged to stop at Bauxite for its orders over the main line.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IF there is anybody so old and blase that they no longer believe in Santa Claus, they won't have a very good time reading the fashions this week. Old Santa himself knows now where he can get a new suit and we'll say we think it is about time! Bless his heart anyway—is it any wonder that he has so many helpers all over the world?

Christmas bells and sprigs of holly are giving their message that the holidays are almost here and if you are going to make a doll set for the baby or a hat for sister it is time to hustle. Of course nobody wants to deprive you of the privilege of sitting up late the night before Christmas sewing as though your life depended upon it and desperately watching the clock, unless you are the kind who always has their packages wrapped days ahead of time.

"Her first step"—up in the left hand corner—that dollie is going to walk right into some dear little girl's arms.

Charming daughter or big sister will simply adore a stylish new hat or scarf and muff to say nothing about a bag with its mystery. "What's in a bag?" We know they can be made of anything from carpet warp to the filmsiest tulle and be attractive but after the draw-strings are pulled together the bag takes on as much importance as the Christmas stocking bulging with secrets.

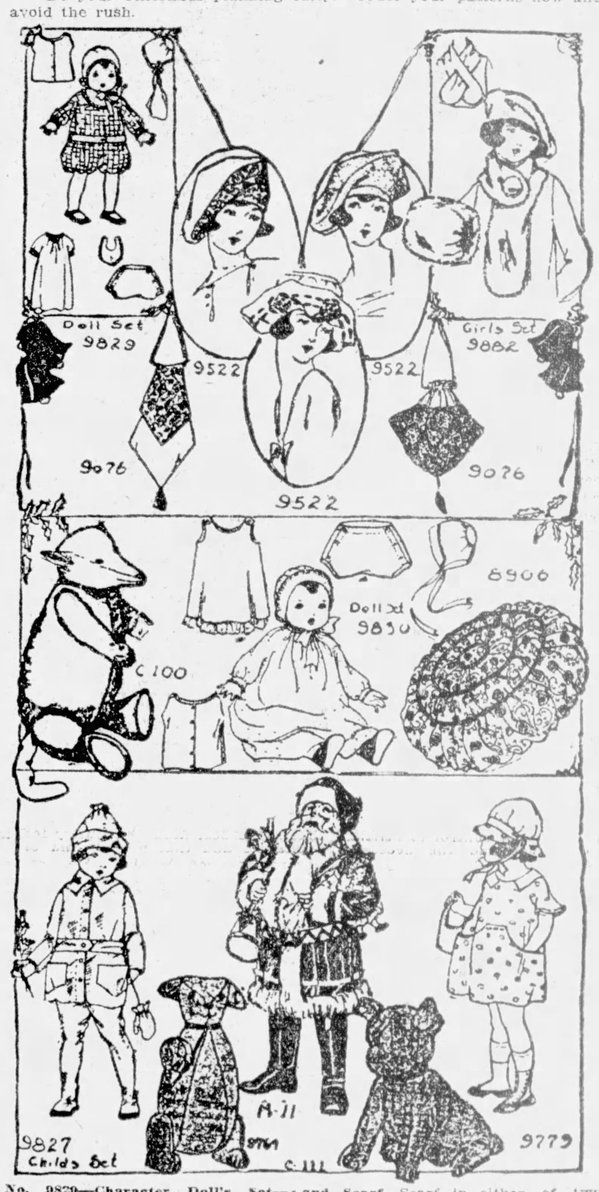
Billy Possum is ardently pleading with the cunning doll but she turns a deaf ear. If she should faint from fright, that is a very soft and good looking pillow for her to fall on. She had better fall now for after mother gets it no one will dare to fall upon it—not even the dear little doll. She is coming to stay because she is bringing her layette with her.

We hope the petite Miss 9778 won't have to wait until Summer to wear the child's set which so perfectly becomes her. Maybe her bag is full of money so she may go to Palm Beach the minute Christmas is over.

Pensive 9827 loves dogs. What boy doesn't? The mitten hanging on a string does not surprise us in the least but we do wonder how he managed to keep one mitten on. Possibly because he has hardly moved ever since his eyes beheld bow-wow No. 9764. If he is fascinated now, wait till he sees his face!

We must go before the dog fight begins—things are calm enough now but C-111 does not seem any too amiable.

Do your Christmas planning early. Order your patterns now and avoid the rush.



No. 9829—Character Doll's Set—Consisting of rompers, one-piece dress, shirt, drawers and bib. Sizes 2 to 22 inches high.

No. 9522 — Ladies', Misses' and Girls' Set of Hats—Sizes ladies', misses' and girls'.

No. 9076 — Set of Hand Bags — In three styles. One size only.

No. C-100 — Billy Possum — With movable head and legs. One size only.

No. 9830—Character Doll's Set—Consisting of one-piece dress, Gertrude petticoat, shirt, drawers and cap. Sizes 12 to 22 inches high.

No. 9882—Girls' and Child's Muff and Scarf—Scarf in either of two styles. Sizes 2 to 10 years.

No. 8906—Corded Pillow—One size.

No. 9827—Child's Outdoor Set—Consisting of coat, one-piece leggings, hat and mittens. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 9764—Dog—One size. Length of dog from top to bottom is about 12 inches.

No. M-11—Santa Claus Suit—Consisting of coat, trousers, cap and leggings. One size.

No. C-111—Dog. One size.

No. 9779—Child's Set—Consisting of dress, hat and bag. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SUDDEN EXPOSURES
BRING
COUGHS, COLDS AND CATARRH
It is then that a dependable remedy is needed and appreciated. For it isn't safe to neglect a cold. The sensitive membranes make it easy to take more cold. The cough grows worse, more annoying. Perhaps you try this or that remedy without results and meanwhile the condition is becoming one of chronic catarrhal stagnation.
Guard yourself against such troubles by having a suitable remedy handy.
THOUSANDS DEPEND UPON AND ENDORSE
PE-RU-NA
Mrs. Matilda Cowpry, Liberal, Mo., says: "Teaspoonful does every hour soon checks a cold and relieves a cough. I have used Pe-ru-na for thirty years."
Mr. W. R. Hartman, Danbury, N. C., says: "Pe-ru-na is the best medicine on earth for colds and catarrh. It saved my life several times."
Pe-ru-na is just as good a medicine today as it was fifty years ago when our fathers and grandfathers adopted it as the best of all safe guards to the family health. Dr. Hartman's famous remedy should be in every home because it fills all the requirements for a reliable emergency medicine.
SOLD EVERYWHERE TABLETS OR LIQUID
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PE-RU-NA

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

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Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1921.

There is no good time to be a pessimist.

Minorities claim the divine right to kick. And probably it is no more than fair to grant them something.

Profiteers ought to be ashamed to act the hog at present prices on the hoof.

Lima Beane says the "morning after" is what ails the world.

Environment contributed largely to the downfall of the pretzel.

Lloyd George has bought an estate in the midst of a wooded district. Looks as if he contemplates taking to the tall timber.

An open mouth doesn't always mean an open mind.

"Marshal Hindenburg's bed has been sold at Spa for 17 pounds." That's funny; thought he slept at the switch.

China is not a world power. If she were she might slam the open door.

Many thousands are killed at railroad crossings each year. Rarely, if ever, is a locomotive upset by a flivver.

The man who slams the door will never get a chance to kick the pearly gates off their hinges.

Imagination is the greatest magnifier of small grievances.

Prohibition laws are not wrong because people break them. The shoe is on the other foot.

European nations should always keep in mind that this country doesn't seek more territory. We got about all we wanted when we took it from the Indians.

China gets enough sympathy to supply two nations. But what she wants is a square deal.

Postmaster General Hays will not use the marines to put the Democratic postmasters out of office. Mr. Hays' ways are gentle.

There is always danger that civilization will go to the head instead of the heart.

It is well known that a leopard cannot change his spots. But why make so much of it? It is not probable the leopard wants to change his spots.

There is no absolute assurance that the person looking for the missing link could recognize it.

No sooner are legalized beer and whisky out of the way than there are many movements for developing the country's exhaustless water power. Prohibition pays.

A telephone pole never hits an auto except in self defense.

Princess Mary has married a war hero who is worth $10,000,000. Mary surely has attached herself to a rare combination.

Take it from Dr. Woods Hutchinson to call a man a "fathead" is not a reproach. Thought depends upon fat brains. "Tonehead" remains intact and will continue to be used by exponents of expressive epithets.

Old people have their sweet memories and the young their pleasant anticipations. Isn't life wonderful?

Bootlegging is a precarious business—always in danger of springing a leak.

"Ancients believed each sunbeam went to a human head." We'd rather think of a sunbeam in every soul.

Nothing goes well with goloshes, not even feet.

Every generation produces a few hunters who climb through the fence and pull the gun muzzle first after them. Then it happens.

The fellow who boasts of a family tree is fool enough to saw off the limb on which he is sitting.

There is much agitation for better speech but Senator Tom Watson is out of it. He will stick to bitter speech.

A man may know it all except the tariff.

The price of 50 pounds of bacon will buy a 250-pound hog on the hoof.

Idealism is a fine thing when supported by a solid concrete foundation.

This from H. G. Wells: "The Stars and Stripes the most decorative and exhilarating of national flags." There are enough thistle in the Stars and Stripes for all. We can't begrudge a Briton a share.

A man is as young as the color of his necktie.

One-half the world suspects the other half of trying to put something over on it.

In their picture the Chinese delegates to the Washington conference look as if they were about ready to cry. China would get more if her representatives presented physiognomical indications of being rip-snorters from an oriental hell's half acre.

The average man is one who thinks he is above the average.

Medicinal beer did not last long. For the sick, pills are still in style; for the thirsty, there is red pop.

It's pathetic to nurse a theory until it is nice and plump and then have it flatten its pretty self against a concrete fact.

Politics and Climate

Out of North Dakota comes a new warning. The Non-Partisan League refuses to stay licked. It intends to acquire more vitality than ever. With a strengthened organization, a reinforced treasury and larger printing presses, it will come back to harry the old parties and institute a new social order and system of economics.

As in the case of the Populist movement done and dead for these many years, the Non-Partisan League owes its origin to hostile climatic conditions. Two-thirds of North Dakota is semi-arid. The farmers of the broad section of sparse rainfall lose their crops two-thirds of the time. They have a fixed quarrel with nature.

You cannot get far in a controversy with nature. Human grievances must be taken out on human institutions or human individuals. The farmers declared that they had been robbed by elevator men through pronouncing high grade wheat low grade. They called all grain inspectors thieves. It is hard to get at the truth of this. For grain dealers and inspectors retort that the North Dakota farming methods are bad and that the way of treating grain after harvest inevitably spoils its quality and marketable value.

But the pitiful tragedy of lost crops, ruined years, poverty and despair is not disputable. It is there for any traveler to behold, however blind.

The recent rebellion against Non-Partisanship was just another phase of the statewide discontent. From feeling that you have been wronged by providence for ill health which may afflict you, you can get around to feeling anger against your physician. The league had instituted a great bank, and made a mess of banking. It had a plan for turning the farmer's wool and hides into clothes and shoes, and dividing with the farmer. Nothing came of it. Taxes that had totalled $2,000,000 before the league days leaped to $10,000,000 a year, then to $12,000,000. Next year they will have to be $15,000,000 to care for obligations incurred under the Townley projects.

There were sound reasonings for the swinging of discontent around to the point where discontent was directed against the exploiters.

The recall election returned a Non-Partisan endorsed governor, an attorney general and a commissioner of agriculture and labor to private life. Yet the league says the fight has only begun. It is coming back.

The Populist movement gave up the ghost when the hot winds ceased to scorch a belt across a struggling agricultural area—or at least seemed to cease. Anyway, there came a time when they no longer left a wailing desert in their wake. The climate circumvented prosperity drove down deep roots. With prosperity came forgetfulness of grievances and the loss of faith in political experiment.

Will things work out that way in North Dakota? Or will the league revive, renew its war on economic laws, be smothered by discontent turning on itself and be succeeded by a substitute equally as futile? The answer lies either in a kindlier climate or a wiser adjustment to the climate that is.

Guardians of the Mails

Two or three items that have been published in the newspapers indicate that the marines, detailed to guard the mails, are doing just the thing with singular directness. That is, they are making themselves completely responsible for the safety of mail bags, for the unobstructed movement of mail wagons and the absence of danger from mail depots. They leave it to other people to supply alibis if alibis seem to be expedient. We do not know that the marines have been ordered to shoot in case of a bandit attack. But we feel cetrain that in case they do shoot it will be done with a thoroughness that will leave out all doubt as to the condition of health of the bandits.

On Revising Taxes

The comment on the revenue bill is almost entirely unfriendly. The measure seems to be pleasing no one, least of all to members of congress. Every tax authority who has examined it intimately finds it sprinkled with blow-holes.

In framing this tax revision bill, every business and industry registered opinion as well as desire. Sections spoke their minds. People with specialized enthusiasms in the matter of taxes outlined their plans in committee hearings, if private citizens, or on the floors of house or senate, if they happened to be congressmen. There were politicians who were determined that the bill should not be satisfactory and there were earnest representatives and senators who buried their partisanship and attempted to turn out the best possible revision.

It ought to be small wonder that the bill is a disappointment. In the nature of things, all persons could not be pleased. In the nature of things, few people would be pleased in everything between sections, between industries and businesses, between members of congress the most of whom held strong opinions. Most of us want other folk to compromise their differences. We dislike utterly to compromise on affairs that touch our own concerns. And the federal taxes do touch us all closely. There is only one point where we would all agree on taxes. This is where taxes can be wiped out altogether. Alas, the government cannot do this. It cannot begin to start to commence to do it. That is a job for the government of Utopia.

The revenue act of 1921 will be perhaps the issue of the congressional elections of 1922. That is the inevitable price of a congress which deals with tax measures. The Republicans might as well begin now to gird up their loins for a fight along this line. The fight would be unjust, but it is one of the inescapable rebounds of democratic government.

A New Handy Man

The handy man has had the chance to show what he could do in the new science of aerial transport.

After word came out of the Canadian northwest of the discovery of oil, two aeroplanes were sent to Fort Norman. They made it as far as Fort Simpson. One splintered its propeller and damaged its wings in making a landing. The other suffered equally later in attempting to hop off again. A worthy plane was made out of the unhurt parts of the two. But both propellers were gone. One of the aeronauts had the gifts of the handy man. Oak runners from dog sleighs were commandeered and glued together with material boiled from a moose hide. From this block of wood, a propeller was slowly and painfully fashioned with impromptu tools. The work was so sound that the birdmen made a continuous flight of 800 miles across a barren and almost uninhabited country.

The bicycle repair man probably touched the ultimate heights of ingenuity with the contrivances turned out of the wreckage of salvaged parts. Some automobiles in commission today seem to be made up of familiar things rescued from cars of all kinds. The aeroplane handy man will have to strain resourcefulness pretty far to accomplish feats equaling those of the tinkerers at bicycles and automobiles. Yet he has made a fair start. To save a machine with the help of dog sleds and a moose skin is a credit to mother wit.

Always With France

In measuring the European balances and groupings, which are still part of the statecraft and the very life of the old world, it might as well be understood that for all practical purposes Belgium has become virtually a hard-and-fast, thick-and-thin ally of France.

It is safe to add nearly or quite 8,000,000 Belgians to the 37,000,000 French who are in their native country and the 3,500,000 Frenchmen and Africans who live in Algeria and can be reckoned as equal to perhaps half of that number of Frenchmen in France proper.

In other terms, the population which is available for the building of French armies and armies which can be counted on for the defense of France in time of need, is not 37,000,000, but more nearly equivalent to 47,000,000, and that total does not take into consideration the black troops recruited in Senegal or any levies made in Indo-China or Morocco.

It is clear at a glance that the man-power of France is very materially greater than it is usually reckoned. It may be counted at least 25 per cent above the usual estimates for any army-building needs.

Premier Briand has given an impression of France as a weak nation threatened if not by a nation of soldiers in arms, at least by one with a vast man-power to draw upon. As it stands today, France has not only a great army. She has also great fighting resources. Germany's population has been cut down from 68,000,000 to possibly less than 60,000,000. Her former ally, Austria-Hungary, is only a ghost of what she was. There is no nation so poor as to seek protection under her wing. Poland is for France whole-heartedly. Self-interest directs that Britain shall be for France however much she quarrels with her.

The more that Briand's words are weighed the less there seems to be sound reason for the note of alarm in them. We must look elsewhere for their reason than to fear. Probably only a patriotic theme will unite all elements in France just now. Without union Briand will suffer political shipwreck.

Where We Stand

The public debt was reduced by $450,000,000 in October. That sounds encouraging, doesn't it? But there is $23,459,148,496.46 still to be paid interest keeps operating without holidays, representatives and senators continue to invent ways of spending money, emergencies arise and—at times—revenues fail to come up to estimates. At the October rate of discharging debt the government would cease to be a debtor in eight or ten years remembering interest only vaguely. It is a happy state which, also, is only to be dreamed. As compared with expending money, the art of paying off obligations is only a piker in governmental business.

Before beer was supposed to have any medicinal value it is not unusual the morning after taking for the patient to come near wrecking his esophagus trying to dislodge the little rubber ball that had found a nestling place in the pit of his stomach.

TRAGIC HISTORY OF HAPSBURG POWER ENDS AS LAST KING GOES INTO EXILE

For God's sake, let us sit upon the ground,
And tell sad stories of the death of kings:
How some have been depos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they have depos'd,
Some poisoned by their wives, some sleeping kill'd.
All murder'd, for within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court, and there the antic sits,
Scoffing his state, and grinning at his pomp.
Allowing him a breath, a little scene,
To monarchize, be feared, and kill with looks,
Infusing him with self and vain conceit,
As if his flesh, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable; and humor'd thus,
Comes at the last, and with a little pin
Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!
—King Richard II.

AND likewise, farewell dynasties! For dynasties, even as kings, last their little while and then Death, the antic, bores through their castle walls and royal pomp and circumstance crumble into dust. Romanoff in the bloody cellar of Ekaterinburg, Hohenzollern in the obscurity of the Dutch hinterland, far removed from its former place in the sun; and now Hapsburg in exile to the languid airs of the sub-tropic Madeira islands. Thus they have gone. Brass impregnable for centuries; prime forces in the destiny of the western world for hundreds of years; keepers of life and death for untold millions of common men from the Dark Ages down to the present day, they have monarchized and had their little scenes, but their vain conceits are done at last.

Dethroned when the royal debacle in Europe began, a resident in Switzerland waiting an opportunity to come back to power, Charles, the last of his house to reign, made the expected effort to regain his throne whereupon the allied nations of the great war administered the coup de grace to the Hapsburgs. The inevitable British man-of-war and exile; it was so with Napoleon Bonaparte. It could be no less with the cadet princeling of the Hapsburgs although history in repeating itself honored the youthful ex-emperor beyond his importance. Thus passes the house of Hapsburg founded by Rudolph I back in an age before Dante sang, before Columbus and Luther and Shakespeare. From the house of Hapsburg have sprung the dukes and archdukes of Austria since 1282, kings of Hungary and Bohemia from 1526, and emperors of Austria from 1804; it provided also Roman emperors and German kings from 1438 to 1806, and kings of Spain from 1516 to 1700, to say nothing of a vast horde of other dignitaries, princes and princesses, which spread throughout the reigning houses of Europe.

First Important Step.

The family dates back even farther than the thirteenth century, back even to the year 1020, when an ancestor of Rudolph built the castel of Habichtsburg on the river Aar not far from its junction with the Rhine. From this castle the men of Hapsburg or Habsburg, as they were known, fared forth to plunder the travelers along the highroads, to pillage and sack neighboring estates, even as the men of the house of Hohenzollern were doing elsewhere in Germany at about the same time. There came Rudolph, born in 1218, a bit more crafty than his progenitors perhaps, but equally unscrupulous. Legend has it that the archbishop of Mentz chanced to be passing near the Hapsburg stronghold on his way to Rome. Rudolph met him and after a brief parley decided it would be of more advantage to himself to aid the holy man rather than rob him. Accordingly he provided the archbishop with an escort, or, as some say, accompanied him in person to Rome. A vacancy soon after occurred in the empire for which three barbarous princes became candidates. Gregory X taking the advice of the archbishop of Mentz, who had not forgotten Rudolph's good services to him, terminated the dispute among the three by selecting the no less barbarous Rudolph who thereupon was elected German king. This was in 1273.

Acting as vigorously and ruthlessly in his new office as he had in conducting his bandit raids, Rudolph soon brought a large territory under his sway; he defeated and killed his most formidable adversary, Ottakar II, king of Bohemia, in 1278, and in December, 1282, he invested his sons, Albert and Rudolph, with the duchies of Austria and Styria, which, with other lands, had been taken from Ottakar. This was the supreme event in the history of the house, it was the first and most important stage in the transfer of the center of Hapsburg authority from Western to Eastern Europe, from the Rhine to the Danube.

The Extraordinary Maximilian.

Such was the beginning of one of the proudest and most powerful royal houses in Europe; for 350 years it held first place among the reigning dynasties; and yet in all its long existence, with the single exception of Charles V, the Hapsburgs produced no statesmen of great ability, no king of genuine kingly quality. On the other hand, insanity has cropped out in the family now and again; there have been mediocre scions without number, weak, ineffectual rulers, wasters, mere idlers given to amorous and frivolous pastimes.

There was Albert, son of the first Rudolph, who battled his way back to the throne when the family had all but lost it in the beginning; a man of monstrous appearance, loose-lipped, bulbous-nosed, one-eyed. He was a physical giant, a veritable ogre whose character and temperament accorded with his unlovely physical appearance. And there was Maximilian I, grandsire to the renowned Charles V. He has been described as "at once a poet, a warrior, a statesmen, a would-be pope, a writer on science and a buffoon." He had a hobby for tracing back the Hapsburg family tree; genealogists and learned historiographers in his command searched the archives of convents and abbeys throughout Germany in their efforts to discover Hapsburg ancestors; a dozen different pedigrees resulted from their labors, the most learned of which went back to Adam and Eve.

The Greatest Hapsburg.

Maximilian is one of the most extraordinary and farcical figures in history. Of huge stature and Herculean strength, he excelled as a rope dancer, and was ambitious of the reputation of a mountebank. He did not rest until he had scaled the summit of the Cathedral of Ulm and posed like a dancer on a slender spire, one leg high in the air. The father of half the coarse jests in Germany, this imperial clown nevertheless advanced the power of his family through his children whom he allied by marriage to other reigning houses of Europe. His son, Philip the handsome, married Joanna of Spain, and Philip's son, Charles, inherited not only the throne and fortunes of the Hapsburgs but those of Spain as well. A mere youth of 16 when he came into a part of his inheritance, he was destined to rise to greater dominion over Europe than any other ruler before or since his time. In him the Hapsburgs reached the summit of their power. The prestige which belonged to Charles as head of the Holy Roman Empire was bolstered up by the wealth of Spain and the Netherlands, and by the riches of the Spanish colonies in America. In Italy he ruled over Naples, Sicily and Sardinia, and the duchy of Milan; to the Netherlands he added Friesland, the bishopric of Utrecht, Groeningen and Gelderland. Add to this his brother, Ferdinand's, inheritance and the Hapsburgs were so entrenched that they saw no foemen in Europe worthy of them except the kings of Valois. Fighting the Turks, warring with Barbarossa in Africa, opposing the Reformation with uncompromising hostility, endeavoring to regulate the affairs of his empire from the recesses of a cloister, dying at the early age of 58, "dissatisfied with the world, my son, and myself"—so passed Charles V, the greatest of the Hapsburgs.

With the death in 1740 of Charles VI, father of Maria Theresa, the male line became extinct, and the house of Hapsburg, strictly speaking, came to an end. But Charles had foreseen the danger to the dynasty in that contingency, and had promulgated his doctrine of the pragmatic sanction, which declared that the Hapsburg monarchy was indivisible and that in default of male heirs a female heir could succeed to the throne. The sanction was guaranteed by the imperial diet and assented to by the various powers of Europe. Maria Theresa was married to Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine, and the dynasty became that of Hapsburg-Lorraine, from which the subsequent Hapsburgs descended.

In the past century the house of the Hapsburgs has become known as the house of tragedies. Napoleon Bonaparte put aside Josephine to marry the Hapsburger, Maria Louise. Napoleon died an exile; their son, a gilded prisoner in the palace of Schoenbrunn, winked out in his early twenties. Maximilian, one of many of that name, brother to Francis Joseph, whom Charles, the exile, succeeded upon the throne of Austria-Hungary, fared forth to Mexico with Carlotta, his wife. There Maximilian assumed the throne, had his little scene, monarchized a brief while, infused with self and vain conceit and died against a mud wall in Queretaro. Carlotta returned to Europe and today drags out her lengthening years, hopelessly mad. And there was Francis Joseph's sister, who married the Duc d'Alencon and who perished in a Paris bazaar fire. There was the Hapsburger, an archduke, who foresook the pomp of titles and the rights and high estate of royalty to marry an actress; he took the plain name of Johann Orth and sailed in a ship for South America in 1891. Neither Johann Orth nor the ship were ever heard of again.

Suicide of Rudolph.

Likewise there was the Crown Prince Rudolph, only son of Francis Joseph, whose tragic death one cold January night in 1889 in a hunting lodge at Meyerling was a whispered mystery for more than 30 years. Unhappily married to Stephanie, daughter of the king of Belgium, he turned his affections to the beautiful Baroness Marie Vetsera. The baroness accompanied the crown prince and a party of friends to Meyerling. About midnight the crown prince retired, asking to be called at 6 o'clock in order that he might start early for the shooting coverts. But the valet was unable to arouse his master in the morning. When the door was broken down and the party entered the prince's room, they found the blinds drawn and three candles guttering in the half-dark. Across the bed they found the body of the Austrian heir, a revolver clutched in his hand, a bullet wound in his right temple. And upon the bed was the body of the baroness. There were violets strewn upon the body, the same violets she had worn the evening before. There was no wound. She had swallowed the contents of a tiny phial of poison. There were letters, among them one which said:

Dear Mother:—Rudolph and I will die. We have loved too much. Pardon both of us and farewell.
Mary.

Schoenbrunn Public Property.

Lastly there was the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, a cousin of Rudolph, who became heir to the throne when the latter died. His assassination at Sarajevo in the early Summer of 1914 precipitated the World war.

It would seem that death, the antic, at last grew tired of the Hapsburgs, and with a little pin bored through their castle wall. Today the castle of the Hapsburgs in Switzerland, the cradle of the royal family, is occupied by a farmer; the palace of Schoenbrunn in Vienna, where the Hapsburgs for centuries gloried and drank deep is public property; its 1500 rooms, its 500 acres of gardens, its colonnade and its shadowed pools have become a people's playground; the whisper of intrigue within its walls is done, its rooms echo to the talk of common man. Hapsburg estates, comprising one million acres of agricultural lands and forests, and industries, factories, plantations, apartment houses, palaces scattered over several countries formerly under the sway of the family, have been bought up by a syndicate of American business men. Sic transit gloria mundi. The dynasty whose fortunes were builded not upon worth, but upon a series of opportune deaths and fortunate marriages goes down at last. Old Rudolph I, back in the thirteenth century, pursued the glimmering will-o'-the-wisp of high estate that opportunity pointed out to him; the hand of Charles, the exile, at last closes upon the Hapsburg's ignis fatus to find that it is only the British gunboat Glowworm come to take him to the Madeiras. Only a marsh light after all—this divinity of kings, a mere phantom flickering in the dark welter of human things, a ghostly, guttering corpse candle.

Detained as Fugitive

CHARLES W. MORSE.

Charles W. Morse, financier and ship builder, detained for U. S. officials in France on the charge of grand larceny, served a portion of a 15-year sentence to prison in Atlanta, Ga., in 1915 when convicted of violating federal banking laws. He was pardened by President Taft when it was thought that he had but a few months to live.

ABE MARTIN

Lafe Bud took a drunken man home last night, but he didn't have any more.

It's an ill wind that don't tell which way th' limbs bow.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Marshal Foch

"Why do they cheer for Marshal Foch?"
A small boy asked his dad.
"Why do they wave their hats and shout?
Why is the town so glad?

"Why are the flags flung out for him?
Why is the music played?
Why do the people clap their hands
And soldiers all parade?

"He looks to me like men I know,
Like you and Uncle Jim,
Or Mr. Smith who lives next door—
Why do they cheer for him?"

And the father said: "He kept the faith
When dangers great arose,
He served the truth through bitter days
And conquered freedom's foes.

"Men cheer because he kept the faith,
And if you're faithful, too,
And serve your country to the end,
The throngs will cheer for you."

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WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "I am against serving gravy for Sunday dinner because it's hard for me to handle gravy and that is the day my wife puts a clean cloth on the table."

Life's Discomforts.

Listening to a golfer and an autoist both trying to boost their hobbies at the same time.

It's difficult to sleep in a city for when you open the window to let in the fresh air the sound of the neighbors' snores is also wafted in.

The old-fashioned girl who wasn't permitted to smile at a boy until she was 20 now has a 12-year-old daughter who varnishes her face and imagines herself a vamp.

TOWN GOSSIP.

Sam Young, the villa's fashion-plate, is wearing spats now. He says he's doing it, not because his ankles get chilly, but because he's stylish.

A snob never giggles.

A hypocrite is a man who parks his machine in front of a church and slips around the corner to a bootleg joint.

J'MMY'S ESSAYS

Kats.

A kat is sumthing like a porch swing. Most evvry famly has wun. For those who dont hav a kat enuff hav mor thann wun to make up for it. Mamma likes our kat but papa dont. He sez he promissed to luv mamma but that didnt meen luving her kat too. Mebbe he dusnt luv it becawz he has to putt it out at nite befor going to bedd.

I wish we had mor than wun kat. I wood like a house full of kats but papa sez I will change my mind iff I grow up and merry a gurl who likes kats better than huzbunds. Mebbe I will as mamma sez papa changed a good menny of his minds after he got merried. If he hadnt she sez they woodnt be merried now.—Jimmy.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

Mr. Santa Claus.

Dear Sir:

I guess I am a pretty old fellow to be writing a letter to you but all the kids are doing it, and my wife tells me I act like a kid. I am proving she is right. Santa, you surely know how to fool people. You fooled me when I was a kid. I thought you really filled my stocking although I was suspicious about the method you employed to enter the house. I was informed that you descended through the chimney but my imagination wasn't developed enough to picture a fat man like you crawling down a flue so clogged up with soot that father swore every time he had to start a fire because the stove wouldn't draw.

You must be busy now but I want to ask you to do a few things this coming Christmas. First of all I would like to have you communicate with my wife and relatives and find out what they want for Christmas. When you find out, if ever, satisfy their wants so I won't have to buy any presents. Then I need not put a mortgage on my house and January will be a month worth living.

All I want for myself is an auto that can run without gasoline or oil, never has to be washed and has everlasting spark plugs and tires. You might give me a new necktie if you can't furnish the auto. Take care of the relatives first for then they might forget to visit us next Summer and see how much of a grocery bill they can run up.

It's what I don't want that worries me, Santa. I don't care for any Christmas cigars even though the cabbage crop was good. Please don't give me a fountain pen that will always be empty when I want it filled. Other gifts I care nothing for are cuff links, bill books, safety razors, pajamas, slippers or hats. I have plenty of cuff links if I could find more than three of them at one time. I despise empty bill books and never have any other kind. I don't need a safety razor because there is no room left on my face that hasn't been cut. I have so many pajamas now that I would have to go to bed for the rest of my life to wear them out and slippers would only make a little more food for the pup. Besides it's cheaper to buy dog feed at the butcher shop instead of the shoe store.

Above all don't give me a hat as I am very particular about my hats and won't wear any that my wife doesn't like. She never likes the first one she sees on my head, preferring to have the clerks earn their money selling me one.

Here are a few good things you might do, Santa, if you wish. You might give Bernard Shaw a better disposition, give the right answer to the Irish question, present the Democrats with something that will cause them to forget 1920, give all the Ben Davis apples to the Eskimos, who ought to like them if they like gumdrops, and give the coal men all the money they want. Then maybe one can buy fuel without thinking he is paying the German indemnity.

This is about all I can think of, Santa, this year, but I suppose it is enough. By the way, you might give all the limburger cheese and garlic in existence to foreigners who are returning to their homes across the sea. Then I could breathe easier.

Yours advisedly,
Uncle Henry.

ELEVEN STUDENTS DIE WHEN TRAIN HITS BUS

Eleven high school students and the driver of an automobile bus in which they were riding were killed near Red Bluff, Cal., at the Proberta crossing when Southern Pacific train No. 15, southbound, struck the conveyance in which they were riding.

The bus, en route with children to school, had suffered an accident and was behind schedule. Two drivers were sent from the high school to bring it in. Another bus crossed ahead of the train, but this one, following closely behind in a dense fog, was struck squarely and hurled into a block signal. Enclosed in the car, the children were unable to escape and their bodies were hurled in all directions.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Winter Worries

WINTER brings its own diseases, calling for a change of pills; when the climate ups and freezes, there's a brand new set of ills; so I put away the bottles that the Summer saw me buy, for the frigid Winter throttles all the ailments of July. And with jubilant emotions to the pharmacy I scoot, and buy up new pills and potions, hoping they are worth a hoot. Thus the Winter time is giving satisfaction manifold; for a change makes life worth living, and it's routine makes us old. Every form of stern endeavor should be mixed with harmless play; doing one old thing forever takes one's pep and vim away. I was tired of taking bitters for my sunstroke and my hives, Summer dope that human critters must consume or lose their lives; now I have my Winter ailments, rheumatism, croup and flu, with the usual derailments of a wishbone or a thew; ailments more or less distressing, foreign and domestic ills; but I count it quite a blessing to confront new kinds of pills. There is always something cheering, in this happy life we lead; always some attraction nearing, if we only give it heed. When the cold no longer pleases, and the Winter seems a grind, Spring will usher in diseases of a new and piquant kind. Novelties are to us trooping, always something new and strange, and the old world goes a-whooping down the grooves of change.

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VARIETIES

Kingfishers make their nests of small fishbones.

No substance that refuses to dissolve in water has an odor.

Horseshoes of cowhide are, it is said, made in Australia.

Lake Huron is said to have more islands than any other lake.

A gallon was originally a pitcher or jar, no matter of what size.

Like the cricket, the grasshopper has ears just below its knees.

Cheap teaspoons have been manufactured from compressed fiber.

Women climbers are particularly numerous this year in Switzerland.

In point of geographical elevation Madrid is the highest city in Europe.

The Roman bridal wreath was of verbena, plucked by the bride herself.

Canals of a total mileage of more than 3,000 miles are in use in England.

France, in normal times, makes nearly 26,000,000 pairs of gloves yearly.

Divorce cases in England have more than doubled during the last year.

Chinese women have taken to skirts and are wearing them over their trousers.

Iowa has 208,120 farms, of which nearly one-half are operated by their owners.

The Papuans use the spine of the sting ray for arrow points used in shooting fish.

The waters of the Grand Falls of Labrador have excavated a chasm 30 miles long.

The cannibals of New Guinea use oyster shells to carve decorations on their bodies.

At the present rate of growth India will have a population of 450,000,000 in 1950.

The Philippine islands export more cocoanut oil than any other district in the world.

Before bees swarm, advance agents fly about, often for a distance of many miles to locate a residence.

In Denmark girls are taught to swim as little children and are as much at home in the water as on land.

Clifford's Inn, the oldest of the nine Inns of Chancery, of London, has a history dating back to 1344, at least.

School teachers represent 50 per cent of all the women engaged in gainful occupation in the United States.

There are 718 members of the British house of lords, including 16 Scottish and 28 Irish representative peers.

People in olden times wore the emerald in the belief that it prevented giddiness and strengthened the memory.

Discovery has been made of a process by which the muscular tissues of horses and cattle can be converted into silk.

Southern Europe is marshy and mosquitoes breed freely, which accounts in a large measure for the prevalence of typhus.

Mexican rope-soled shoes are now sold in England, and for dry weather wear they are said to be cool and comfortable.

A new 11-story warehouse, built by the Western Electric Co., is the largest concrete edifice ever erected on Manhattan island.

It is now possible to launch giant crewless bombing planes loaded with high explosives against naval vessels, cities and forts.

The affix "cester," or "chester," prominent in names of English cities, is a corruption of the Roman word "castra," a camp.

A coin-in-a-slot machine has been invented by an Englishman to enable a passenger to learn at what speed he is traveling in a train.

The word "massage" is derived from the Greek word meaning to knead. The practice dates back to the earliest medical history.

It is said a pet canary was recently interred in New York in a tiny coffin to the music of a brass band and before 500 mourners.

Sixty cocoanuts to the tree is regarded as a good yield in the Philippine island plantations, although trees bear as many as 500 good nuts.

A Frenchman has invented methods for enlarging and reducing phonograph records to obtain increased or diminished sound intensity.

Ginitzef, a merchant of Khabarovsk, has the reputation of being the greatest bear hunter in Siberia. He is 65 years old and recently killed his 77th bear.

The ancient walls surrounding the city of Canton, China have been removed during the last two years, notwithstanding the strong objections of many of the older citizens.

Thousands of gallons of ice-cream are being shipped every month from Vancouver, British Columbia, to China the frozen dainty being forwarded in specially constructed containers holding about 500 gallons each.

Vice Consul McGurk at Dakar, Senegal, Africa, reports that a recent order-in-council prohibits the importation of motor vehicles fitted with wheels adapted for solid tires and double tires, whether solid or pneumatic, for motor vehicles.

North sea fishermen handle 10,000,000,000 fishes of all sorts and sizes, from the giant ray to the tiny whiting, every year. The twin ports of Yarmouth and Lowestoft alone have received 900,000 herrings in one season.

Trees often live to a great age, and while they are standing it is a difficult matter to arrive at their age, but when they have been cut down, it is said, the age may be reckoned by counting the number of rings visible in the section.

Recently Mayor Clarke of Portland, Me., received a complaint from a resident that the garbage man had not stopped at the complainant's house for some time. The mayor sent a limousine after the garbage and it was removed within 30 minutes.

The crosses on barrels of beer to signify degrees of quality were in the old days put on by the monks as a sort of trademark. They signified an oath sworn on the cross by the brewer that the barrel contained good liquor.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

HOME MAKING

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

When a woman who has a happy home, four beautiful children, and a business, and time to travel about the country giving lectures on successful home making, it is no wonder she is internationally famous. Such a woman is Mrs. Christine Frederick, head of the Applecroft Experimental station, Greenlawn, L. I. She is a household efficiency expert and an advertising consultant, author and lecturer. She gives helpful suggestions in her lectures and maybe you women would like to confer with her upon some of the problems she has reached in her study of making housekeeping as important a business as any other.

Simplicity in everything is Mrs. Frederick's slogan. Less room to care for one thing, as the busy housewife walks many a weary mile going to and fro from a large kitchen to a large dining room.

Simplicity of arrangement—less bric-a-brac and fewer doilies will not only add to the beauty of the room but will make less work.

One of her pet subjects is feeding and cooking. This really is of great importance for not half the attention is paid to the subject and it is about the most important part of the business of housekeeping. Mrs. Frederick is a champion of the one-piece meal. Spaghetti. China her specialty. There is Hungarian goulash and so on. "What are they?" asks Mrs. Frederick. Simply a small piece of meat with plenty of vegetables, rich gravy and delicious seasoning. In America we have heavy dinners, hunks of meat, potato, chunks of vegetables and desserts and she sees no excuse for this habit of eating. The housewife can spend as much time as she will cooking her food. Simpler food means less cooking and better health.

Getting the best out of food is a big issue—for instance how often has a housewife thrown the water of asparagus into a large kettle of boiling water, cook it "like the dickens" and then throw the valuable water off asparagus into the sink? Mrs. Frederick says the sink does not need mineral salts but the children do.

Your 11-year-old daughter knows about proteins and carbohydrates than most grown people and knows as much as good and wholesome a meal as anybody and why? Because she has been taught to play a game with other children—a game of planning meals arranging the correct combination of foods with regard to their nutritious value. The children love this game quite as much as they do authors or checkers. Ordering of meals becomes second nature to children trained in this way and it stands to reason that they will avoid many pains and aches which result from improper eating.

One of the most necessary accomplishments of the busy housewife is the ability to buy well. There are 20,000,000 homes in America and you can imagine how much buying is being done each day for the comfort and welfare of the families who live in these homes. This work falls almost entirely upon women so it is necessary that they understand where they can get the best quality for the least money.

Mrs. Frederick believes that reading the advertisements is one of the greatest helps in directing buying that trade marks stand for quality so that if one brand proves undesirable it will never be purchased again by the woman who has found out that it is not good. The trade mark is of valuable assistance to any woman as a guarantee against inferiority or a guarantee of excellence.

That advertisements are playing a great part in making America the most sanitary nation in the world today, is the observation of Mrs. Frederick. They keep the best soaps, cleaning powders, dustless dust cloths, vacuum cleaners and such germ discouragers constantly before the public eye. They keep the housekeepers informed about pure foods, about styles which are constantly improving. Take for instance the low heeled shoes and the carefully explained reason why they are better for the woman to wear during her day's work than high heels. What new inventions can do in the way of bringing ease and pleasure to the "poor tired housewife" is kept before the public to their advantage. Esthetics are offered and even educational courses.

The price, of course, is another story, adds Mrs. Frederick. "Henry Ford has the right idea when he sets the example of more production and less profit," she said. If this could be made possible in the case of washing machines, vacuum cleaners and fireless cookers so that every woman could take advantage of these labor saving devices, housekeeping would indeed become the efficient business that it should be.

Women do not become more extravagant on account of reading the advertisements, says Mrs. Frederick; on the other hand they become more cautious. They are becoming more intelligent and discriminating in their buying every day and are getting something for their money.

When the housekeeping is arranged in such a competent way that women have time to devote to interests outside their immediate homes, they can take a big step forward from housekeeping to home making. Politics, philanthropy, social and civic betterment will find their place with women in relation to the American home.

We hope for more women like Mrs. Frederick who will stop worrying and coping with old-fashioned methods and who will be generous enough to pass on the benefit of their experiments while conducting the most important business of women today.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Beside the Home fire's cheerful glow
May mirth and joy thy comrades be
And even churlish Winter show
A smiling face to thee.

ASKS FOR CHEER.

I will try once again to let you all hear from me. I want to try to thank you for your kindness. Oh if only had the power to express my delight and thankfulness for the many good things you dear people have sent me. How I enjoy the books, papers, candy and all that has given me so much comfort in my lonely shut-in life. God will answer blessings on you all I feel sure. For 11 long years I have been confined to my bed. I am 27 years old and have educated myself since I became helpless. The doctors say there is no hope for my recovery but the Lord's will be done. He knows best, dear friends.

Christmas is again drawing near and I wish you all a merry, merry time and I will also be so happy if some of the dear cousins will remember Poor Robert and send some books and papers and a little candy or good old "Santy Claus", so please do write to me for I am very lonely. Your dear letters cheer me so much.

There is a dear boy, God bless him, who lives in W. Va. His name is Jewell Morrison. He sends me much comfort and sunshine. He has a heart of pure gold.

Dear friends, I will close asking God's richest blessings on you all, I am your lonely shut-in friend.—Robert Brewer.

DISAGREES WITH J. V.

After seeing J. V.'s letter, I decided to join you for the first time though I've been a silent reader for 8 years or more. My father has taken the Blade ever since I can remember and it grows dearer all the while.

I hail from W. Va. whose rock-ribbed mountains herald the blue streamer of the day, more ancient than the sun. They tower above its liberty loving people with more than filial affection. Oh, the West Virginia hills! How majestic and how grand!

No J. V., I don't agree with you. Every intelligent American citizen knows full well what democracy is. They know its ingredients though fully aware of their inability to measure up to its standard. Like a Christian he's not as pure and holy as his religion (his ideal).

Democracy does not mean to do as one pleases but it is the inherent principle of rights, and rights have their bounds which must yield to rights. For example, my right reaches to the point where yours begins and there it ends. Yours is recognized and sustained until it comes in conflict with that of another individual and in turn yields likewise.

Those who rule have the honor to be elected but are repsonsible to their constitutents. To the first is the honor to serve, to the latter the honor of granting the privilege—therefore should either boast? The end always pre-exists in the means. Capital shouldn't boast for it took birth in the depth of human labor

Neither is the cause stronger than the effect. I speak with reference to heredity and environment. Heredity gives a beginning like the crab apple but it took environment to give us the Roland beauty. It took environment to give us our pure bred stock. Heredity is traditional in nature lingering in the dark ages of the past. Environment is the magic-wand of progress. With President Harding, I repeat, "We do not know the eminence of his birth, but we do know the glory of his death." In this country of the free, merit is before birth, service is the standard of greatness—not what we expect to derive from society but what we put into it counts. In Europe where birth is fame, liberty cries out from the blood of its martyrs in exultation of the day when man shall feel the equal of any and the superior of none.

We are all made equal at the grave, why not at the cradle?

Well, as this is my first time will take leave. When I come again, I will discuss personality and success. Hoping you all had a merry Thanksgiving.—Alpha Omega.

MEMORIES OF THE OLD HOME.

To the many readers and writers of the Household page. Will you let me in for just a few words? I love the dear old Blade and I have been a reader of its pages for a long time. As I was on my way down here this morning, I happened to take a look in memory's tablet and it took me back to the old home where the sunshine days of my childhood were spent although it is many miles from where I am writing this. Memory travels fast and it does not take long to go somewhere and this morning I took a seat in the shadow of the old apple tree that stood in the lawn.

While sitting there all alone I noted the changes that had been made in the old home and its surroundings. Since so many changes have taken place I went to the door of the old home and there instead of my home folks I look upon strange faces and as I turn to go away I pluck a rose from the bush that was planted by mother's hands, but it all seems like a dream. Now that I am back from my visit to the old home and talking to you all yet I cannot help thinking of my mother who was so kind and loving. She has long since crossed to that home whose Builder and Maker is God. Some day I will meet and live with my mother there.

If I see this in print, I will come again and tell you about my school days.—Just A of West Virginia.

Our Correspondents

For the reader who asked for assistance in selecting a dress for street wear, we think that pattern No. 9992 which appeared in the October 6th issue of The Blade would be most becoming, stylish and serviceable. The neckline, the sleeves and the sash are attractive features but if for any reason this suggestion is not satisfactory there are several others from which to choose; in the September issue, No. 9979; August 25, No. 9938; November 17-1214.

Who can send to Miss Donna Shelton, Alliance, Ohio, a copy of the Christmas poem Anna's and Willie's Prayer? She will gladly pay 10 or 15 cents to the sender for his trouble, if they desire.

The price of The Toledo Weekly Blade is 75c a year. There have been several requests for the price of the paper so if you are not already "in the swim" now is your chance, and if you are a regular subscriber and you can't think what to give so-and-so for Christmas, send him a year's subscription. He will be thanking you all the year through. The price of the paper is always published at the top of the first column on the editorial page.

Mr. Myron Emmons, Johnsonburg, Pa., has been a market gardener for 20 years. He lost his wife last June and is lonesome. Mr. Emmons has been a club raiser for our paper for many years so now we can try to cheer him during the holiday season. They are pretty lonesome days when you have lost your dearest chum.

Au Revoir and Trailing Arbutus of Va., your addresses have been requested. If you send them, how about attaching them to a letter—seems as though you owe us one!

All the way from Iowa comes the request for the poem Pap and Mother and Me. As the reader is very anxious to get this poem as soon as possible we are asking for it in this column. If someone can send it, she will be ever so thankful.

Mixing With Martha

Potato Soup

Three potatoes, one quart milk, one onion, two stalks celery, salt, pepper, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour. Cook potatoes in salted water with the onion. When done mash smooth and rub through a sieve. Scald milk with celery, add butter and flour creamed together, then salt and pepper. Cook all together for 10 minutes.

Bean Cutlets.

One cup of beans drained and mashed with potato masher, mixed with one cup bread crumbs, one minced onion, salt, pepper and use one beaten egg. Turn on a floured board, cut in cutlet shape, dip into beaten egg, then in crumbs and fry in hot fat eight minutes. Serve on hot dish, garnished with beet quarters, seasoned with a little vinegar.

Fruit Cake

Beat to a cream one cup of butter and one and three-quarters cup of sugar, add five well-beaten eggs, one cup of sour milk, one pound of well-floured seeded raisins, half a pound of candied pineapple, cut in small cubes, one and a half cups of seedless raisins and four cups of flour sifted with a level teaspoon of soda, and one teaspoon each of ground mace, cinnamon and nutmeg. Pour into paper-lined pans and bake in a moderate oven one hour. When cold cover with white icing and decorate with walnut halves and pineapple cubes.

Art in the Home

Christmas Baskets.

Gather together all your old baskets, get out your jelly glasses, enamel, sealing wax and tissue paper and you are ready to begin.

Choose a shallow basket—dress it with a coat of bright red enamel or cover it with gilt. If it is a new basket, add a colored band or a

group of conventional flowers to the natural color. This is really very easy to do as a few bright spots of enamel applied close together on a basket will give the appearance of floral decoration.

Small glasses of jelly are better than larger ones for the basket. Tie colored tissue paper over cover or drop sealing wax on tin cover to form a wreath of flowers. Place them carefully in center or on each side, surround them with fruit, nuts, figs, stuffed dates and candy. Many narrow strips of tissue paper make a good nest for the contents of the basket and tinfoil and crackly glazed paper make it festive.

Wrap ten or twelve round candy fruit drops in glazed paper, tie ends with string or milliner's wire, fasten together to form bunch of grapes. If an artificial leaf is available, it will make the bunch of grapes even more attractive.

These baskets are expensive in the shops, and half the fun is lost when purchased already made. They are most acceptable gifts and suitable for almost everyone on your Christmas list.

A basket filled with country products such as celery, eggs, vegetables and fruit may be made every bit as attractive and will bring a happy smile when delivered in person on the frosty holiday morning.

The milk or water in which you dissolve yeast for bread making should be lukewarm.

Social Leader at Arms Parley

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood.

Recent studio portrait of Miss Bertha Cantacuzene, great granddaughter of President Grant. Miss Cantacuzene is assisting her mother, the Princess Cantacuzene, Countess Speranskey of Washington (formerly of Russia) in entertaining during the social activities consequent to the disarmament conference in the capital. Her mother formerly was Miss Julia Dent Grant and is known as a writer.

BOYS AND GIRLS

If any little word of ours can make
one life the brighter;
If any little song of ours can make
one heart the lighter;
God help us speak that little word,
and take one bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale and
set the echoes ringing.

OUR KING GOES TO COLLEGE.

Wasn't it glorious!—Aunt Martha's Halloween party, I mean. Why it is, or ought to be, the talk of the season. I wonder if we can have another soon. Levant dear, "go long wid yo'" kings don't run errands. What you wished me to do was really nonsense. The waste basket flies the coop when Lavant Owen comes.

One moment while I whisper a secret. It is a dream: in every town and hamlet is a Blade club where the folks meet and discuss the reviewed topics of The Blade, and have social hour an' everything. And see every one wears a small symbol, a tiny silver sword with Toledo Blade written in tiny gold letters.

The Blade is doing more for us than any other magazine. Many, you know, publish daring interviews and tiresome scandals of the noted (?) persons, but The Blade gives the many Americans a chance to voice their ideals and sentiments themselves. The Blade is the cleanest, best and most loved paper—let us make it the most powerful! It is the one real blazing sword of true American ideals amid this chaotic period.

Why it is growing quite alarming the amazing things that are happening to us old timers, what with Dixie Moonbeam deliberately chasing stars, Fred Sleath getting married and never saying a word about it, Keystone Bachelor meeting with an accident, Lavant finding his ideal only to lose her again, and I—well it's a long story. One really doesn't have time to gasp and wonder what will happen next before something else perfectly shocking takes place. I really do not intend to unload my troubles among your folks but dear old Scout, Dick, Punch and a number of others have wondered what has become of me which is more than I can answer. The Golden Swan bird of fortune has spread her wings and flown away from our household and I must search for her out in the world. In other words, I must earn my own living, so I am now enrolled in the best business college in the state. I am home now for the holidays. I like my work, have many new friends and am getting along famously. But don't think it has been one continuous scream of delight. I hardly seem like the youngster of a few months ago. I seem grown up or something.

Thank you for your invitation, Spanish Senorita and Cecil Taylor. I notice we have a number of new arrivals among the others and if I may pay my compliments to a few of you I will be very happy. Jim of Breezy Heights, Susie-sit-in-the-sun, Lonely Rose, American Beauty, Tiger Lily, Pennsylvania Sunbeam, Robert Brewer, Junior, Billie, Peggy the Wanderer, Listener, Canadian Cowgirl, Song Bird, Fairy Queen, School Girl, I have read your letters over many times and am eagerly waiting your next. Some of the other names I wanted to mention were misplaced during that week things were so torn up. Peggy, kings are useful in granting other folks' wishes.—Your King Philip.

HELP FOR A JOLLY TIME.

I have been a member of the silent corner for some time and I can't remain there any longer.

When I read Canadian Cowgirl's letter last week, it started the volcanoes of my heart to overflowing with sorrow and I almost committed suicide because I couldn't take a horseback ride with her. I have a big gray mule that I call Rough and Ready, and it almost takes two to see him because he runs so fast.

Well cousins, I hope you all enjoyed Thanksgiving. Seemed like the turkeys were awfully healthy or else the people were practicing economy because I never saw a single one on the table.

Before going any further, I wish to ask if you cousins have any dialogues that would be appropriate for four or five older pupils to recite at a Christmas entertainment. We are making preparations to have a jolly time at our school Christmas. So if you have any funny dialogues that would be suitable for the occasion, a copy sent to me would be greatly appreciated.

I also hope to find my pen friend in the great circle. My age is 18 and I always wear the non-rub-off-smile. Wishing you all a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. —William H. Copley, Webb, W. Va.

NATURE'S GIFT: SALT.

Being of a bold and venturesome disposition, I'm going to wander back among my Blade friends once more, even though I was severely "sat upon" last time because I did not admire Zane Grey. What's more, I don't like him any better now than I did before.

I did not come to quarrel with you, however, but to tell you of another of Nature's gifts: salt. A portion of central Kansas is underlaid by a great bed of salt. It lies about 1,000 feet below the surface of the earth. The salt mine I visited has a layer of salt about 300 feet thick. It is brought to the surface in two different ways. One method is to bore a large well down to the salt, or rather two wells near together. Water is forced with great pressure down one of these holes into the layer of salt. Here it takes up the salt and the pressure causes the water to return to the surface of the earth through the second well or tube. It is forced into great vats.

These are heated, causing the water to evaporate, while the salt remains in the form of large flakes or crystals. The vats are always kept filled with salt water. The flakes form in the water and are carried out at one end of the long vats by mechanical rakes which are constantly moving through the water. These flakes are run between rollers which break them up fine, and are put into sacks by women and girls. This is the table and dairy salt we use.

The other method is much like any other mine. A deep shaft, 1,100 feet deep, is sunk. The men go down here and with dynamite, pick and shovel, loosen the salt. It looks like very pretty white rock. This is loaded in small cars, hauled to the shaft and hoisted to the surface. Part of it is shipped in the chunks just as they come from the mine. Part of it is ground fine, then run through the block machine and comes out in the pretty white squares or blocks, and is shipped for stock salt. Part of it is ground fine and is shipped to be used for packing. It is a poor, coarse grade of salt.

Please excuse me if I have detained you too long, but several of the cousins are writing of nature's gifts, so I thought you might be interested in this very necessary and useful product which we use daily with never a thought of how we get it.

Come on, cousins, let's hear some more. This is even more interesting to me than our trip in the Dream Ship last Summer.—Smarty.

Cleaning the Kitchen

Many homemakers object to a white or ivory kitchen as being too hard to keep clean. Keeping a dark kitchen clean is exactly the same amount of work as keeping a white kitchen equally clean. The point is simply one of choosing how clean you want your kitchen to be and whether you want to see the stains and take care of them as you go along, rather than let them go against a dingy background and have several orgies a year of cleaning up all at once.

Short and Sweet

Another picture has been added under Lone Traveler's. Three precious little Steele babes aged five years, three years and eight months are sitting in a row in the garden and you couldn't for the life of you tell which one is cutest—Mandalene with her arm full of toys, brother Lewis tender and serious or baby Marguerite who feels as big as anybody.

Directions for making a twin—good only for Newt of Pumpkin Ridge: write to Anna Bell, Owensville, Indiana.

Country Girl writes "Who said they had found triplets?" They are not the only ones for she will be sweet sixteen February 22, same as Sunshine of W. Va. and Southern Violet. Country Girl lives in snow, Michigan—at least the snow was 18 inches deep the day the letter was written.

A Virginian Lassie braves the thought of a heated argument by asking the cousins if they all agree with her that it does not make any difference what kind of books one reads. She seeems to know quite a bit about it for her hobby is reading and she quotes the following as her choice: "All kinds of printed junk, the good, the noble and the punk, the ancient and the new." We are sure of three cousins who will agree with her—that is if they are going to be a harmonious quartette for Virginian Lassie's birthday comes on February 22 also.

Our French cousin has started the pens to scraping. Letters are showering in expressing views on the subject J. V. found so interesting in her study of America. We are publishing them as they are, whether they agree or not with I. V., and hope she will understand us well enough to know that we love her, otherwise we would not feel free to say exactly what we think.

Wasn't Lone Traveler funny when he said he had sent his picture to everybody who had written to him and had not heard from one of the cousins since? Aunt Martha has his picture pasted in our "family album" as big as life and she defies anyone to say that it could possibly frighten away the letters. Add a little patience to your sense of humor, Lonely Traveler, and watch for the next wind-fall.

That "little bit of patience" was meant for you all. Even our Dream Ship couldn't hold all the letters that come knocking on the Household page door. Just for luck Aunt Martha turned the whole pile of boys and girls letters upside down, for imagine the catastrophe of writing a letter all about the golden leaves of Autumn and then seeing it in print during a blizzard? So if you miss your letter don't jump at the conclusion that it was gobbled up by old Mr. B. W. the very first thing. Sometimes he has to wait weeks before his hunger is satisfied. He has some terrible habits but after all he is one of us and he loves to get the letters as much as we do.

Don't let him frighten you—keep on sending some more for he can't possibly hold them all and you never know your luck.

Snatches From W. B.

I want to exchange cards, photos and letters with the Blade boys and girls. I am 14 years old and am in the fifth grade. My teacher is a pretty good teacher.—Seffie White, Wilder, Tennessee.

I enjoy going to school, also enjoy music. I would like to exchange cards, letters and photos with the boys and girls.—Florence Todd, Clarkrange, Tennessee.

I guess you will all be surprised to hear that Country Belle, George Bailiff and I are friends. We live about 50 yards apart. I am a jolly little North Carolina girl. My hobbies are horseback riding, music, drawing. I am a senior in high school. My favorite studies are geography and grammar. — Nellie Gwyn, Heaton, N. C.

I would like to read more letters in The Blade from ex-soldiers. Well Happy Mountain Boy, your age exceeds mine by five years. Oh yes, I knew Methuselah's age. After reading some of the letters, I feel like I had had a long chat with you.—Red.

I agree with Lutie Arnett about common sense. I have lived on a farm all my life. Have I a twin? I was 22 November 21.

My birthday is October 29. Have I a twin? If so, please let me know. —Mrs. Roy Bailey.

If I have any twins I would like to hear from them, I will be 18 years old December 8, 1921.—Daffy-Down-Dilly.

I have rosy cheeks by nature—and dimples too. I am a lover of music and reading.—Indiana Blue Bird.

Household Hints

Novel slip covers are of Turkish toweling, calico and linen.

Do not serve more than one fried food at a meal.

Macaroni and oysters are good baked together.

Old velveteen makes wonderful polishing cloths.

A good luncheon dish is smoked halibut, creamed.

The manufacturing industry in Japan employs more than 1,000,000 women.

Of the total number of gainful workers in New York state 25.3 per cent are women.

Statistics show that the average American woman is five feet, four inches in height.

Every housewife should have a porcelain funnel. The action of acids on tin is poisonous.

If pearl buttons have been spoiled in the laundry, bathe them in olive oil and rub with flannel.

Open cold-storage eggs the night before using them and they will have lost their musty odor.

More women than men actually cultivate the agricultural area of Japan. Of these 3,500,000 are engaged in silkworm industry.

POETS' CORNER

We Are Seven

By William Wordsworth.

I met a little cottage girl,
She was eight years old, she said
Her hair was thick with many a curl
That clustered round her head.

She had a rustic woodland air,
And she was wildly clad;
Her eyes were fair, and very fair;
Her beauty made me glad.

"Sisters and brothers, little maid,
How many may you be?"
"How many? Seven in all," she said
And wondering looked at me.

"And where are they? I pray you tell;"
She answered, "Seven are we,
And two of us at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to sea.

"Two of us in the churchyard lie—
My sister and my brother;
And in the churchyard cottage I
Dwell near them with my mother.

"You say that two at Conway dwell
And two are gone to sea;
Yet we are seven! I pray you tell,
Sweet maid, how this may be."

Then did the little maid reply:
"Seven boys and girls are we;
Two of us in the churchyard lie,
Beneath the churchyard tree."

"You run about, my little maid,
Your limbs they are alive;
If two are in the churchyard laid,
Then ye are only five."

"Their graves are green, they may be seen,"
The little maid replied;
"Twelve steps or more from my mother's door,
And they are side by side.

"My stockings there I often knit,
My kerchief there I hem;
And there upon the ground I sit,
I sit and sing to them.

"And often after sunset, sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little porringer,
And eat my supper there.

"The first that died was little Jane!
In bed she moaning lay,
Till God released her of her pain,
And then she went away.

"So in the churchyard she was laid,
And when the grass was dry,
Together round her grave we played,
My brother John and I.

"And when the ground was white with snow,
And I could run and slide,
My brother John was forced to go,
And he lies by her side."

"How many are you then," said I,
"If they two are in heaven?"
The little maiden did reply,
"Oh, Master, we are seven!"

"But they are dead, those two are dead,
Their spirits are in heaven!"
'Twas throwing words away, for still
The little maid would have her will,
And say, "Nay, we are seven!"

The Trail of the Lonesome Pine

Ballard McDonald.

On a mountain in Virginia stands a lonesome pine;
Just below is the cabin home of a little girl of mine,
Her name is June, and very, very soon, she'll belong to me,
For I know she's waiting there for me 'neath that lonesome pine tree.

In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia,
On the trail of the lonesome pine,
In the pale moonshine our hearts entwine,
Where she carved her name and I carved mine,
Oh, June, like the mountains I'm blue,
Like the pine I am lonesome for you.
In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia,
On the trail of the lonesome pine.

I can hear the tingling waterfall, far among the hills,
Bluebirds sing, each so merrily to his mate in rapture trills;
They seem to say "Your June is lonesome, too,
Longing fills her eyes,
She is waiting for you where the pine tree sighs.

The Lost Chord

Seated one day at the organ,
I was weary and ill at ease,
And my fingers wandered idly
Over the noisy keys.

I know not what I was playing,
Or what I was dreaming then,
But I struck one chord of music,
Like the sound of a great amen.

It flooded the crimson twilight,
Like the close of an Angel's psalm,
And it lay on my fever's spirit
With a touch of infinite calm.

It quieted pain and sorrow,
Like love overcoming strife,
It seem'd the harmonious echo
From our own discordant life.

It link'd all perplexed meanings
Into our perfect peace,
And trembled away into silence,
As if it were loth to cease.

I have sought, but I seek it vainly,
That one lost chord divine,
Which came from the song of the organ,
And entered into mine.

It may be that Death's bright Angel
Will speak in that chord again;
It may be that only in heav'n
I shall hear that grand Amen.

The First Snowfall.

By James Russell Lowell.

The snow had begun on the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been reaping field and highway
With silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the coarsest twig on the elm tree
Was ringed inch deep with pearl

From sheds new-roofed with Carrara,
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow;
The stiff rails were softened to swan's down
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood;
How the flakes were folding it gently
As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes it snow?"
And I told of the good All-father,
Who cares for us here below.

Again I looked at the snowfall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That arched o'er our first great sorrow,
When the mound was heaped so high.

I remembered the gradual patience,
That fell from that cloud like snow;
Flake by flake, healing and hiding,
The scar that removed our woe.

And again to the child I whispered,
"The snow that husheth all,
Darling the merciful Father
Alone can make it fall."

Then with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow.

Nicodemus, the Slave.

Nicodemus, the slave, was of African birth
And was bought for a bagful of gold,
He was reckoned as part of the salt of the earth,
Though he died years ago very old.
'Twas his last sad request as we laid him away
In the trunk of an old hollow tree,
"Wake me up," was his charge, "at the first break of day,
Wake me up for the great jubilee."

The good time is coming, 'tis almost here,
'Twas long, long, long on the way;
Now run and tell Elijah to hurry up Pomp
And meet us at the gum tree down in the swamp,
To wake Nicodemus today.

He was known as a prophet, at least he was so wise,
For he told of the battles to come;
And we trembled with fear when he rolled up his eyes,
And we heeded the shake of his thumb.
Though his great heart with kindness was filled to the brim,
He obeyed who was born to command;
And he longed for the morning which then was so dim,
For the morning which now is at hand.

'Twas a long weary night, we were almost in fear,
Lest the future was more than he knew;
'Twas a long weary night, though the morning is near,
And the words of our prophet are true.
There are signs in the skies that the darkness is gone,
There are tokens of endless array,
And the clouds which had seemingly banished the dawn,
Only hasten the advent of day.

My Grandfather's Clock

My grandfather's clock was too large for the shelf,
So it stood ninety years on the floor;
It was taller by half than the old man himself,
Though it weighed not a penny-weight more.
It was bought in the morn of the day he was born,
And was always his treasure and pride;
But it stopped short, never to go again,
When the old man died.

Ninety years without slumbering (tick, tock, tick, tock),
His life's seconds numbering (tick, tock, tick, tock),
It stopped short, never to go again,
When the old man died.

In watching its pendulum swing to and fro,
Many hours had he spent while a boy;
And in childhood and manhood the clock seem'd to know
And to share both his woe and his joy.
For it struck twenty-four when he entered at the door,
With a blooming and beautiful bride;
But it stopped short, never to go again,
When the old man died.

It rang in alarm in the dead of the night,
An alarm that for years had been dumb;
And we knew that his spirit was pluming for flight,
That his hour of departure had come.
Still the clock kept the time, with a soft muffled chime,
As we silently stood by his side,
But it stopped short, never to go again,
When the old man died.

Mary Dow

"Come in, little stranger," I said,
As I tapped at the half open door;
The light pinned over her head
Just reached to the basket she bore.

A look full of innocence fell
From her modest and pretty blue eye
As she said, "I have matches to sell
"And hope you are willing to buy.

"A penny a bunch is the price,
I think you'll not find it too much;
They are tied up so even and nice,
And ready to light with a touch."

I asked "What's your name, little girl?"
"'Tis Mary," said she, "Mary Dow;"
And carelessly tossed off a curl
That played on her delicate brow.

"My father was lost in the deep,
The ship never got to the shore;
And mother is sad and will weep
To hear the winds blow and sea roar.

"She sits there at home without food,
Beside our poor sick Nellie's bed;
She paid all her money for wood,
So I sell matches for bread.

"I'd go to the yard to get chips,
But then it would make me so sad
To see the men there building ships,
To think they made one so bad.

"But God I am sure Who can take
Such fatherly love from a bird
Will never forget or forsake
The children that trust in His word."

"Fly home, little bird then," I thought,
Fly home full of joy to your nest."
For I took all the matches she brought,
And Mary can tell you the rest.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

BAYER

Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—How Do You Spend It?

Yes, most of us count on Saturday afternoon as a sort of half-and-half holiday and work-day. If we have the habit of going to town and shopping, we are sure to do some visiting and getting a little recreation while we do business.

If we stay at home and work, we are likely to unhitch a little earlier than usual on Saturday evening. Most folks are found in good humor when the sun goes down Saturday night. This is a good way to welcome the Sabbath day.

Saturday afternoon or evening on the streets mellows us up and makes us more sociable with our own family and our own self. The hermit always becomes cross and peevish. Saturday afternoon and evening is the time when the farmer gets a lot of his education.

Many public meetings are set for Saturday P. M. Many committees meet Saturday, when the big day's work is done. The man usually gets more rest and relaxation Saturday than the good wife, who must get things ready for that Sunday dinner.

The hired man often asks the boss for a little time off to go to town on Saturday. This means, as a rule, that the boss is expected to hand the hired man over some cash wages. Not many of us have any pleasure going to town broke. We are sure to want a little change in our pockets.

The hired girl gets the same notion of wanting week's wages on Saturday. Get ready for Sunday is the spirit. The small town storekeeper always knows when Saturday night is over. It's no rest for him. He is lucky if he is permitted to stay away from his store on Sunday. All hail Saturday night with smiles and good intentions.

A FARM BOY TALKS—About Ag College

A genuine farm boy came to talk to Rural Welfare editor about a certain matter. He was in his third year at an agricultural college. He was a fine speciman of manhood. Twenty-two years old. Lived on a farm, partly hilly.

We asked him a lot of questions. Finally we asked what he was in college for and what advantage he expected to get out of an agricultural education. We asked him if he knew what he was going to school for. He studied a minute and said he would like to have a little time to answer my questions.

We then asked him if he would think the matter over, write out his answers and let me have the same. He said he would be glad to do this in a day or two and mail his letter to me. He did.

Here is what he said:

I am a student in the college of agriculture and have been asked to give my opinion of the value of an agricultural course to farm boys. Some say, "anybody can farm and be a farmer." Yes, but every guy can't be a good one, unless he knows HOW. Is there a means of finding out HOW? Most assuredly, provided you are interested in knowing.

Some people sort of look with suspicion and doubt upon an agricultural college as an experimental station, because they believe it is a place where big salaries are paid to instructors who claim to know their stuff when they really do not.

The fact is these critics don't know what they are talking about, because they have never investigated the things which these institutions are doing therefore they have no room to criticise.

An agricultural college does not teach how to milk more cows, but how to manage those cows in such a way that when they are milked, the owner can realize some profit on the time and capital invested. It does not necessarily teach how to plow a straighter furrow but how to make the land produce so that when you plow again it is a pleasure and you can feel that something worth while is being done. It also teaches how to save time, labor, grief and capital, so that you are able to know what to do at the right time and to your own advantage and consequently make life worth living on the farm.

The most important lesson taught at an agricultural college, I believe, is management, that is, management in agriculture, so that unnecessary labor is dispensed with and every lick is made to count for something definite. If one knows how to manage a certain thing successfully, he is it's master.

Many courses are offered in each of the following departments which take up every phase of the subject in a way that the students may derive some real good from the study of same, viz.: dairying, farm crops animal husbandry, agricultural engineering, horticulture, soils, veterinary medicine, shops and military science. Surely any young man who has an idea of making good on the farm would be given a great boost on the road to success by adding a goodly supply of knowledge to what he has already attained from any one or all of the above departments of instruction in any good agricultural college.

An agricultural college is not a "stag" society, either. The department of home economics offers many courses to girls who wish to make their part of farm life a success. The young women are taught good housekeeping and home building in every sense of the word, or art, as it is more properly termed. Girls, come and see for yourselves. "Seeing is believing."

Young people of the farms—get busy and investigate this study of agriculture and prepare to take your places with thousands of others who are attempting to make the farm a better and more attractive place to live.

STATE GRANGE MEETING—Cincinnati in December

The next Ohio state grange meeting will be held in Cincinnati in December. There will be a lot doing. A new state master is to be elected There may be several candidates for this honor. For years L. J. Taber has been the guiding spirit of this organization. He is now state director of agriculture. He has tendered his resignation to take effect at the state meeting.

No Democrat has ever been head of the state grange in Ohio. Just now the next two ranking officers to Taber are Democrats, Dver and Caton. The question of taxation will be warmly discussed. The road question and excessive costs will be threshed out and the road hogs are due for a roasting and frying. Watch the game.

HIGHWAY HAULAGE—Ohio Trucks in Trouble

Ohio has a law limiting loads on roads to ten tons. This means the combined weight of truck nad its load. This law was expected to save the roads from heavy haulage. The heavy loaded trucks were smashing the high cost roads, which road hogs said were permanent and would carry the loads.

This new law also provided that not over 70 per cent of a load on a truck shall be on the rear wheels. This part of the law makes a lot of trouble for truck haulers. Rural Welfare editor has been informed that over 200 different makes of trucks will carry more than 70 per cent of the load on rear wheels. There are over 90,000 trucks in Ohio.

A VETERAN HORSEMAN—Has Faith in Draft Horses

"Yes, I have been several times in France for purebred horses. I have brought scores of good sires to this country. That was 30 years ago. I made some money, but I helped to get some good horses in this country. The horse will always be the farmer's most trusted friend and ready and reliable in and out of season. The meal ticket for the horse grows on the farm. The tractor's meal ticket must be bought in town. It's the farmer's business to keep good horses and sell them while they are good and let the other fellow have them in their old days." This bit of news was given to Rural Welfare editor by a retired farmer 75 years old.

COUNTY HOME AGENT—Farm Women Take Interest

How many farm women know that the laws of the United States and of the states permit the employment of a home demonstration agent in each county? How many know how these lady instructors are paid and secured?

These instructors and demonstrators are really the companion piece of the county farm agent, who has the men's farm problems largely to deal with. The home agent takes a message into the home for the housewife and her comfort and convenience.

Recently Rural Welfare editor appeared on a program where one of these very competent lady instructors spoke also. She was clever enough not to try to make the farm folks think she knew it all and they mighty little. She won the confidence of the ladies present.

Women folks are very touchy when somebody undertakes to tell them how to run the inside business of their home. They know that their home may lack many modern conveniences, but they do not want some youngster coming around and butting in and finding a lot of fault and then going to the community meeting and telling all about that home to a public audience. This indiscretion is likely to start a female rough house.

This girl did no such foolish thing. She askd the ladies what she could do to help them. She asked the folks present what they would suggest for her to do. She soon had suggestions and a general round-table talk going, in which she did very little talking, but got a good line on what the housewives of that community were thinking about taking care of housework.

Cold pack canning is something that many women in town and country have not yet fully learned or practised. This method seems to have made a big hit when properly conducted for canning fruits, vegetables and meats. Making of clothing, buy cloth for clothing and the making over of used clothing are things that will save many dollars for every home if the housewife is fully informed on this subject. The beauty of this is the fact that many housewives who thought they were past masters in this line confess, after getting a few lessons, that they still have a lot of things to learn.

This clothing program alone is well worth having a good home demonstration agent. She will make suggestions for children and for grown up folks. She has been taught these things in college, after years of close study by many keen housewives. These home agents simply bring the message to the home.

Home comforts and home conveniences at small cost is another real message that these agents bring to the weary and worn mother and wife. Very few women could even tell what they should have to make their work only half as hard as it now is to do.

These home conveniences are a big chapter in the life of every real woman who takes a pride in her housekeeping. The woman who is not interested in these things is not a real housewife and is likely to convince her husband that marriage is a failure.

In the matter of home sanitation, these home agents bring another real message that does much to insure better health and less disease and ills of the flesh and mind. If we are not healthy we are likely to have a diseased mind that is grouchy and touchy and sour.

In the matter of nutrition and well balanced ration for children and even grown up persons, every good woman ought to be interested. There is no use in any of us thinking we know it all. When we get such notions we are sure to have our tire punctured. We do know that there is a lot of diseased and poorly developed human beings in the world.

Dr. Wiley, the great food expert, says that it is a disgrace to die of any disease, except that of old age. Dr. Wiley is partly right. He argues that our appetites and our poor teeth take many to an early grave and rob us of many well days and sound nights. If our Blade readers ever get a chance they should get acquainted with a home agent. Do it now. She's worth the money.

LAMB-MUTTON-WOOL—Prices Tend Upward

A review of the markets of the last week in October, 1921, indicate an upward tendency of prices on lambs, mutton and wool. A Buffalo buyer in southern Michigan wanted to buy lambs at $9 a hundred, but the feeders are asking $10. Reports come that lambs on the western corn belt are less than usual, and there is no New Zealand supply in reserve.

When mutton and wool prices rise in Australia, these prices are sure to rise in this country. Foreign markets are improving and the owners of sheep and wool may yet be happy. The sheep plays a leading part in our chapter on meat and clothes.

BANKS GET H.T—Seven Per Cent Does It

Bankers see more ghosts than any other business man and see them oftener than anybody else. His harp has a thousand strings.

Banks pay 3 and 4 per cent, sometimes 5, for time deposits of money. The depositor takes chances on confessing to the assessor. If he confesses he must pay tax on the money which he has in the bank. There is mighty little income, clear for him, if the tax collector overtakes him.

The stock-selling agent comes along. By mystic ways he finds out that Mr. So and So has money in the bank. The agent offers to sell to him stock that is sure to pay 7 per cent dividend after all taxes are paid. This is mighty good bait. Seven per cent is much better than 3 per cent paid by the bank.

The result is, that many country banks have had thousands of dollars of deposits drawn out by farmers and well-to-do persons to be invested in stocks in some industrial enterprises in a distant city or state. The home banker sees ghosts, but must grin and bear it.

Much of the big business of the country is done on the money saved up by rural folks. They often get stung on their investment, but the lure of 7 per cent, tax free, is good bait and many of them bite and invest. Regrets and headache have often been the aftermath of this game.

How many Blade readers know that a bank is the nerve center of a community. If any finger of suspicion or doubt points to the bank, the whole community is more or less sick and sorry. The better way to protect a community is to think about the condition of your bank.

If you are not likely to be a victim, its failure will seldom do you any good and it will take years for your community and your own neighbors to recover.

Take care of your home bank and it will take care of you.

RURAL DALE CHURCH—Nestled Among the Hills

In a beautiful hill country there is a modest church constructed for the worship of God and the betterment of mankind.

This pleasant place is known as Rural Dale church. Rural Welfare editor accepted invitation to speak at a farm institute held in this cozy corner of the world. Good folks dwell in the hills.

The regular farm institute speakers were W. D. Zinn of West Virginia, and Dr. Mary Anderson of Ohio. These two are veterans in this work. We arrived at the church just in time to hear them say goodbye. The audience which filled the church stood up and gave these two speakers a vote of thanks for their good lectures given during the two days of the institute.

Dr. Anderson is a lady doctor with years of successful practice to her credit. Her talks to farm folks on health and home sanitation ought to be heard or read by every rural dweller in America. She has a real message for all, but more especially for mothers and housewives. Several years ago Rural Welfare discovered the good qualities and fine ability of this lady and persuaded her to engage in institute work and she has made good many times over and it is very gratifying to us to see a big audience stand up and testify appreciation of her worth.

Mr. Zinn has spent a score of years in his missionary work among farmers. He is a hillikin and knows the problems of the hill farmer. He has done work in several states. The best proof of his worth is the fact that he is always invited to come back and in many places he has spoken several times.

In this Rural Dale corner of the world a fine community house is being built. Much of the work has been donated by men who live within the community and the money has been contributed by the same folks.

A live school superintendent is one of the blessings of Rural Dale. He is interested in better agriculture and is teaching it in the schools. He has the parents as well as pupils taking deep interest in the work.

One of the odd features of the institute was a display of about 20 ears of corn and each ear had some defect and the trick for the farmer to do was to pick out the defect in each. This was one of the hardest tests Mr. Farmer had ever gone up against. It took a lot of conceit out of some of the old boys who had been growing corn for many years. It was a good jolt for them and just the thing they needed to show them they did not know it all.

The school superintendent had a fine exhibit of the products made from corn and also a soil testing apparatus.

We found these folks wide awake on many public questions and in sympathy with farm organization and co-operation. They have been hard hit by low prices for their crops and high taxes. They have no use for road hogs and the professional boss in politics. Their county has been hard hit by road hogs who have reaped a rich harvest on high cost roads. Good roads are the one great need of Rural Dale community. We found a lot of Blade readers. They are always good hand-shakers. The fried chicken, buns, butter, pie and cake you get in the hills make life worth living.

ARMISTICE DAY—How Shall It Be Observed

Armistice day, 1921, was generally observed throughout the world. The fact that the world peace conference was ready to start on its history-making work added to the interest in Armistice day programs.

These programs ought to teach the world leaders a great lesson. Everywhere strong sentiment was expressed against the curse of war and militarism. Vigorous applause was given to every speaker who spoke in favor of disarmament. The people of the United States were of one mind for less army and less navy and if news dispatches are correct the whole world felt much the same way on Armistice day.

It is an interesting study to note the different ways in which Armistice day is observed in different sections of the Union.

In the smaller towns and rural communities war mothers and others prepared a feast of good things to eat for the World war veterans. Added to this was usually a patriotic program of song and oratory. In some places a parade was part of the ceremony. In many of these parades were pupils of public and parochial schools. Boy Scouts Girl Scouts. Campfire girls, fire companies lodges, war mothers, G. A. R. veterans, Spanish-American soldiers, bands and citizens generally.

Part of the day's program was given to amusements, games dances and other harmless pastimes. In a few instances somebody would get too much liquor and mar the spirit of the whole day. Booze has long been a curse and it should have no place in an Armistice day program.

American sentiment should never permit this great historic day to be used for any unholy, immoral or commercial purposes. The money-grabber, vice and profanity should never head the parade on Armistice day.

Without doubt there were more patriotic music and songs on Nov. 11, 1921, than there has been in any one day for years. This is a good sign. Rural Welfare took part in one of these programs and the day was well spent and the soldier boys were made to feel that their war services are appreciated.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Last week was featured by a strong market in railroad stocks, by a strong and animated market in bonds and by a sharp rallying movement in foreign exchanges. The week was also made more than usually interesting by various incidents and episodes such as the sale offering of $30,000,000 New York Edison 6½ per cent bonds which were offered at 104½ and were heavily oversubscribed. The formulation of a new idea by Mr. Vanderlip for utilizing the income from Europe's debt to the United States to aid Europe in its industrial rehabitation; the declaration of a $15 cash dividend by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad in addition to a regular semi-annual disbursement of $5; the appointment of a federal reserve board agent to represent the United States at the forthcoming international conference to be held either in London or Paris with a view to stabilization of the exchanges in connection with the German reparations payments; the outcropping of discussion of a moratorium for Germany and of a possible loan to help Germany meet her treaty obligations.

The period was one of expectation, hopeful for the most part. The crest of Autumnal business activities passed with the month of November and merchants turned toward the holiday trade for encouragement. Doubtless they will not be greatly disappointed since money is plentiful as the eager subscriptions to new investment offerings and the steady buying of bonds, preferred shares and common stocks of companies with good dividend records attested. The stock market, in truth, reflected investment demand rather than speculative initiative. Declining interest rates on bonds stimulated inquiry into the possibilities of standard stocks. The result was a consistently strong undertone in a market of moderate trading volume but of broad scope.

The advance in values for the week as a whole was substantial. There was nothing to suggest that this state of things would not continue to carry prices to a level to appeal to the public instinct for speculation? Will it in the end establish a basis for a bull market such as Wall street understands that term?

There were occasional reactions but the buying on every decline was good enough to stabilize prices almost at once. The answer to these questions will not be found probably before Spring.

The tax bill has been taken out of the realm of conjecture. The new law leaves much to be desired but it has become law at last and it is a better law than the one now on statute books.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.25½; Dec., $1.25½; May, $1.33. Corn, cash, 55@56c. Oats, cash, 38@40c. Barley, cash, 61c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 84c. Cloverseed, cash, $12.55; Dec., $12.57; Jan., $12.60; Feb., $12.65; March, $12.55. Alsike, cash, $10.75; Dec., $10.75; Feb., $11.00; March, $11.05. Timothy, cash, $3.15; Dec., $3.15; Jan., $3.20; Feb., $3.25; March, $3.30.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.12¾; May, $1.16⅝. Corn, Dec., 48¾c; May, 54¾c. Oats, Dec., 32½c; May, 38½c. Barley, Dec., 55c. Rye, Dec., 85c; May, 91c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 47c; solid pack, 46c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 24@25c; New York limburger, 30c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 23c; longhorn, 24@25c.

Eggs—Candled, 60c; storage, 42@45c; selects, 70c.

Eggs—Candled, 60c; storage, 40@43c; selects, 70c.

Bacon—Fat, 15½c; lean, 25c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 20c; 9 to 10 lbs., 19c; 11 to 12 lbs., 18c; 13 to 15 lbs., 16c. Lard, 10½c. Hams, 19c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 16c; luncheon, 18c; bologna, 13c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 20@24c; geese, 19@21c; turkeys, 37@38c; heavy hens, 20@22c; light chickens, 16@17c; old roosters, 13@15c; broilers, 20@22c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 20@23c; geese, 20@25c; ducks, 28@32c; turkeys, 40@43c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 2c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 9c; No. 2 kip, 6½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 51½@52c; prints, 52½@53c; extra firsts, 50½@51c; firsts, 49½@50c; seconds, 41½@42c; packing stock, 23@29c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern, extras, 61c; extra firsts, 60c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 57c; do., old cases, 56c; western firsts, new cases, 54c; refrigerator, extra, 40c; firsts, 38c. Oleomargarine, pound prints, nut oleo, 21@24c; high grade, made of animal oils, 24@24½c; lower grades, 20@22c. Cheese—York state, 24@26c; brick, 25@28c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; Longhorn (Wisconsin), 25@27c; limburger, 25@28c. Poultry, live, heavy fowls, 24@25c; light, 16@18c; roosters, 15c; spring chickens, culls, 17@20c; choice, 23c; live spring ducks, 25@27c; turkeys, 38@39c; live geese, 23@26c; dressed poultry, jobs 5@10c lb. above live stock prices. Rabbits, $1.50@2.50 a dozen. Potatoes, $2.75@3.15 for sack 150 lbs.; Michigan, $2.90 for sack 150 lbs.; Early Ohios, $2.75 for two bu. sack; Red River, $2.50@2.60 for 120-lb. sack; fancy western, 4c a lb. Sweet potatoes, $3.70 bbl.; Jersey, $2.05 hamper; Delaware, $1.45 hamper.

Chicago—Potatoes—Receipts, 46 cars; total U. S. shipments, 464; slightly stronger; Wisconsin round whites, sacked, $1.60@1.80; bulk, $1.70@1.90; Minnesota round whites, sacked, $1.65@1.80; sacked Red Rivers, $1.50@1.60; sand land Early Ohios, sacked, $1.05@1.25; Idaho russets, sacked, one car, $2.10. Butter lower; creamery, extras, 45c; firsts, 36@43c; seconds, 33@35c; standards, 38½c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 1,725 cases.

New York—Butter barely steady; receipts, 5,489; creamery, higher than extras, 46½@47c; creamery, extras (92 score), 45@46½c; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 39@45c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 29c. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 10,024; fresh gathered extras, firsts, 62@65c; do., firsts, 55@60c; New Jersey hennery, whites, extras, fancy candled selections, 80c; nearby and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to average extras, 67@75c; do., hennery, browns, extras, 70@72c; nearby gathered, browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 55@69c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 40½@41c;; do., firsts, 38@40c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,548; state whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 21@22c; do., average run, 20@20½c; state whole milk, twins, specials, 21@22c; do., average run, 20@20½c. Live and dressed poultry quiet; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs — Receipts, 2,000; steady; heavies, $7.25; yorkers, $7.75; pigs, $7.75. Cattle, $9.00. Lambs, $10.25@10.75. Calves, $11.00@[illegible].

Pittsburgh — Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; [illegible]; heavy yorkers, $7.65@7.75; light yorkers and pigs, $7.75@7.90. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; steady; top sheep, $5.00; top lambs, $10.75. Calves—Receipts, 25; steady; top, $13.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 250; steady. Calves—Receipts, 100, steady; $3.00@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,400; light, steady; others, 10@25c higher; heavy, $7.25; mixed, $7.25@7.50; yorkers, $7.40@7.60; light do. and pigs, $7.75; roughs, $5.75@6.00; stags, $4.00@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; lambs, 25c higher, at $4.00@11.25.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 200; compared with week ago, steers steady to 25c higher; heifers steady to 50c lower; canners, 10 to 15c lower; bulls, 25c lower; stockers and feeders, 15 to 25c lower; light veal calves, 75c to $1.00 lower. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; active, 10 to 20c higher; spots up more; bulk light weights and lights, $7.25@7.35; bulk mediums, $7.10@7.25; packer sows strong, $5.00@6.00; pigs, 10 to 15c higher, up to $7.40; quality good, closing with good early clearance. Sheep—Receipts, none; compared to week ago, best lambs steady to 25c lower; sheep, 25 to 50c higher.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; compared with week ago beef steers strong, mostly 25@50c higher, with good to best little changed; fat she-stock 25@50c higher; canners and cutters strong to 25c higher; bulls about steady; veal calves, 50@75c higher, with desirable stock mostly [illegible] and others little changed. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; fairly active and steady to 10c higher; holdover lights, top, $7.25 for 140-lb. averages; practical top, $7.00; bulk, $6.60@6.90; pigs steady to 10c higher; bulk desirables, $7.10@7.15. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; compared with week ago, fat lambs and sheep mostly 50c higher; yearlings and feeder lambs, 50@65c higher.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Henry Drummond

I would like to have you please publish a sketch of the life of Henry Drummond in these columns. —O. G. R., Mich.

Henry Drummond, the Scottish geologist and religious writer, was born near Stirling, August 17, 1851, and died March 11, 1897. He received his education at the universities of Edinburgh and Tubingen, entered the ministry of the Free Church, and having devoted much attention to science, was in 1877 appointed lecturer on natural science in the Free Church college, Glasgow. In 1884 Drummond was made professor. His most remarkable work, the one that made him more widely known than any other, was Natural Law in the Spiritual World. There have been many editions of this book as well as many translations. Drummond's object in writing that work was to show that such scientific theories and doctrines as those associated with Darwin and his followers were not incompatible with revealed religion. Drummond was also an author of many other works

Miscellaneous

J. H. S., Elmwood, Conn.—The answer to your question on how to obtain a patent has been published recently and we cannot repeat it now.

M. J. M., Bluff Springs, Fla.—The 1920 population of Loveland, Ohio, was 1,557.

C. J. L., Mt. Ayr, Iowa.—We cannot answer your query as we haven't the necessary information.

D. P., Snowville, Va.—The capital of Bolivia, South America, is La Paz.

L. C., Garber, Okla.—A method for resilvering mirrors has been published in this department recently.

S. W., Linesville, Pa.—We have no biography of General Allenby.

M. P., Williamsport, Ind.—Your question is a legal one and cannot be answered in these columns. See rules.

M. E. M., Jefferson, Ohio.—There are no statistics on the wealth of the richest men in the United States.

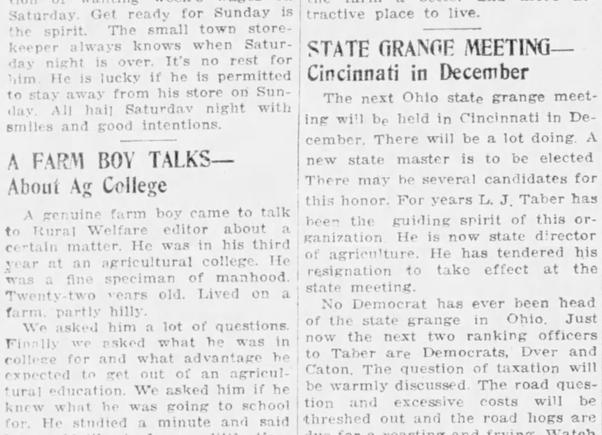
J. L. T., Siler City, N. C.—Your question is a technical one and cannot be answered by this department.

W. P., Bourbon, Mo.—We have published many times a recipe for tanning cow hides and cannot repeat at this early date.

J. W. L., Mountain Grove, Va.—We have no biography of Frank Gotch.

W. W., Ansonia, Ohio.—We have no biography of Governor McCray of Indiana.

C. J. L., Mt. Ayr, Iowa.—We have no biography of Nathaniel C. Meeker to publish in these columns.



LIGHT FOR EVERY FARM

STANDARD CARBIDE

Burns Better—Lasts Longer

Let there be light in your home—white, bright light that brings the cheer of Summer sunshine into the long Winter evenings.

Standard Carbide will bring you that light. Farmers throughout the country have found that their generators produce better acetylene and more of it when Standard Carbide is used. They agree that Standard Carbide burns brighter and lasts longer.

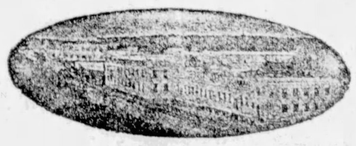
The big blue steel, moisture-proof drums have a lot to do with that. They keep Standard Carbide dry, pure and ready to use at any time.

You can lay in a season's supply at once, because it keeps indefinitely.

For cooking, too, Standard Carbide gives a hotter, steadier flame. Farmers' wives, once they have experienced its superiority, urge their husbands to stock up with Standard Carbide.

Look for the big blue steel drums, and remember that Standard Carbide, although it burns brighter and lasts longer, never costs more.

We will gladly answer your request for information.



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SHIP TO FUNSTEN

NEWS FOR VETERANS

Advertisement of Ohio soldier bonus bonds at various rates of interest and adoption of the one which would net the fund the greatest net return, interest and premiums considered, has been suggested as a possible action by the state board of sinking fund trustees.

Bids might be asked, it was suggested, on 4, 4¼, 4½, 4¾ and even 5 per cent bonds. The board then could accept the most profitable proposals.

Hanford MacNider, the recently elected national commander of the American Legion, is known by his comrades as a smiling, dynamic, he-man, possessing enormous energy—a man that works hard and plays hard.

Mason City, Iowa, residents know him as "the only child" of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. MacNider.

Mr. MacNider was born in Mason City 32 years ago. He began his education in the Mason City public schools, continued his studies at Milton Military Academy at Milton, Mass., and finished at Harvard in 1911. Then for five years he worked as a teller in his father's bank.

MacNider went to the Mexican border in 1916 as a first lieutenant in the Iowa national guard. When the war came, he resigned his commission with the national guard in order to attend the first officers' training camp at Fort Snelling in May, 1917. He was made a provisional second lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to the Ninth infantry, which with the Twenty-third, made up the regular army brigade of the Second division.

Soon after arriving in France in September, 1917, MacNider was sent to the army candidate's school at Langres as an instructor. In May, 1918, MacNider was transferred back to the Indian Heads division.

His record from then on can be related along with the campaigns of the Aisne, the Marne, the St. Mihiel and two offensives in the Meuse-Argonne. He was promoted from platoon commander to company commander, major and battalion commander, then lieutenant colonel and regimental commander.

MacNider was wounded at St. Mihiel and was honored with the Distinguished Service Cross and one cluster; Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur; Croix de Guerre with five citations for bravery, five palms, one gold and one silver star; Fourragere and the Italian war cross. He was given three citations in general orders.

After the armistice, Lieutenant Colonel MacNider passed into the berth of division adjutant and was mustered out in September, 1919.

From September, 1920, to September, 1921, MacNider was state commander of the American Legion in Iowa.

While holding the state office, he advocated and saw enacted into law a legislative program including a soldier's bonus bill, a bill giving ex-soldiers preference in public offices, and a bill exempting veterans of the World War from taxes on personal property up to $500. He looked after the hospitalization of Iowa's disabled soldiers and conducted a statewide service and compensation drive.

MacNider stands five feet 11 inches tall, weighs 165 pounds and is fond of all out-of-door athletics. Mason City residents say his only sweetheart is his mother. One-half hour after he was elected national commander at Kansas City he was telling her all about it over the long distance telephone.

Civilian America has just discovered another World war hero, says the American Legion Weekly. Efforts are being made at this writing to promote Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, who, as a lieutenant in the 60th infantry, won the Congressional Medal of Honor, to the grade of captain.

Two years ago America discovered Sergeant Alvin C. York. The country's sudden awakening to the feat of Sergeant Woodfill bears a close parallel to the earlier case. In each instance the story of the soldier's prowess was unearthed through no effort of self-advertisement on the part of the soldier himself. In the case of Woodfill Representative Woodruff, himself a veteran, has specifically stated on the floor of congress: "By — word or act of his did he attempt to call the attention of his comrades to anything he had done himself."

The hundreds of thousands of veterans who do not wear the Congressional Medal of Honor rejoice in the tardy general recognition awarded men who are already famous in the eyes of their buddies. More than 50 World War Medal of Honor men still live. Two have won universal acclamation. When the other two score and more have been recognized, when the thousands of wearers of the Distinguished Service Cross are acknowledged, when the public awakes to the fact that 30,000 veterans are in hospitals and and 20 times that number are out of jobs, we shall have less cause to bemoan the ingratitude of republics. If America chooses to recognize them one at a time—well, that's something.

During the Armistice day celebrations many vets who participated felt out of place without their victory medals. Buddies wore theirs with pride. To help those who have not as yet received their medal we list the stations where applications can be made. There is very little trouble to get the medal and as time goes on it may become more difficult. Write to the Victory medal officer at any of the offices listed below for an application blank and instructions, or call with your original discharge certificate if it is handier:

39 Whitehall street, New York City; Fort Thoms, Ky.; City Hall building, Atlanta, Ga.; General Supply office, Warehouse No. 1, El Paso, Texas; Room 270, City Hall San Francisco, Calif.; National Guard Armory, Bush and Barne streets, Detroit, Mich.; Federal building Minneapolis Minn.; Room 18, City Hall, Portland, Oregon.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Remedy for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Parasites and Thrush, and Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors.

Removes Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

For Human Use Caustic Balsam has no equal as a Liniment and a counter irritant for Inflamatory and Muscular Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Chest Colds, Cramps and Stiff Joints.

A Perfect Antiseptic—Soothing and Healing if applied immediately to Burns, Bruises or Cuts.

Every bottle will give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists or sent by parcel post on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle. Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials.

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Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The national remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes.

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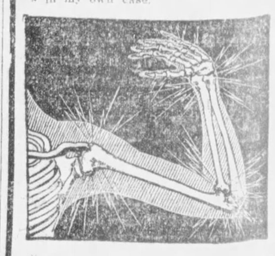
Short breathing in a few hours, dropsy in a few days relieved. Dr. Boyle's Dropsy Remedy stimulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the heart. Write for Free Trial Treatment. Dr. Boyle's Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F-15, Atlanta, Ga.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked with Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are afflicted know for over three years. Every remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. At last I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a painful condition has never returned. I have given it to many other who were terribly afflicted, some of them seventy years of age and old, and the results were as gratifying as in my own case.



I Had Sharp Pains [illegible] Shooting Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling of the joints) rheumatism, to try the great merits of my improved "Home Treatment" a remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, then send the price of it, One Dollar. You understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it when I feel that fair? Why suffer any longer when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

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Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above strictly true.

EW RAILWAY RULES PROVIDE BASIS FOR WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

...for the 400,-... including at ... changes, have ... by the United ...board. This de... agreement en... employes and the ...food administra...

...ved unanimous.

...ncluding the vote ... of the labor group, ...senting vote upon the

...most important changes ...ng of apprentices to ...work formerly re... men in that craft, ...provided for repre... minorities in the pre... instances, to meet the ...railroads that old ...ments practically ...hop on the rail...

...an estimated an... of $50,000,000 to ...form the basis ...location of all fu... ...s between railroads ...es will be based.

...rules are "perfectly ...machinists," Wil..., president of the ...Machinists, said.

...hop plan embodied ...rules do not discourage ...ston. "The old rules ...satisfactory to us, but the ...in line with what we ...want."

...ciple of the open shop es... ...w rules announced ...United States railroad ...board to govern railroad ...mployes, will be more theo... ...practical at the present ...members of the board said.

...ving of $400,000,000 a year to ...ads and an increased efficiency ...will result from the ...regulations, it was predicted.

...rules became effective ...jurisdiction over ap... ...,000 men immedi... although a still larger num... ...afforded when the normal ...conditions are restored.

...reaching changes in the rules, ...supplant the national agree... ...made during federal control, ...designed to afford a basis for ...ment stability in the railroad ...of the country and were de... ...by members of the board to ...most important work yet done ...board and of much greater ...importance than any decision in the ...rules, including wage scale ad...

Large Economies Expected.

...large economies are expected to ...from revision of the classifi... ...rules, which were made more ...and hereafter will permit ...men of certain crafts to do ...work previously done by mem... ...of other crafts. Statisticians at... ...to the labor board estimated ...economies in operation, in... ...efficiency and larger output, ...approximate $50,000,000 a ...

...provision for the representation ...minorities who may have griev... ...is another important item of ...new rules. Under the national ...agreement negotiation for employes ...placed almost wholly in the ...hands of labor organizations, with ...result that the railroads and ...industrial and civic institu... ...declared the agreement forced ...closed union shop on the roads. ...Union men found it imprac... ...to attempt to bring their ...differences before the board and as ...cases worked out, union officials ...decided the cases, taking their ...judgment from the national agree... ...negotiations in which union ...officials acted for the employes in ...working up the agreement under ...federal control.

...The principle of the open shop ...established by the new rules," a ...statement by board members said, ...is in fact, be more theoretical ...than practical at the present time, ...a large majority of the rail... ...shops are unionized and the ex... ...clusions are recognized by the ...law and by the transportation act ...as representative of the majority.

Rights Are Protected.

...Most of the older working rules, ...based on the experience of ...years, are preserved in full effect. ...Some of the more rigid rules, how... ...were considerably relaxed in ...favor of the roads, although the ...established rights of the men are ...protected and the principle of ...collective bargaining and union ...recognition is retained, as con... ...tended by the transportation act."

...The rules controversy dates back ...to July 1, 1920, when the railroads ...appealed from government control. ...Numerous objections to the national ...agreement were made in a hearing ...which began Jan. 10, 1921. After ...several months of testimony, the ...cases were referred back to the in... ...dividual roads with instructions to ...negotiate such new rules as they ...could with their employes to replace ...the federal government rules.

...Numerous rules were thus agreed ...upon on individual roads, but on no ...road was it possible to draft an en... ...tire new set. The rules disagreed ...upon were then sent back to the ...labor board and the rules pro... ...mulgated will replace any such ...rules not agreed upon by the ...roads and their employes. In any ...case where a rule has been agreed ...upon by the carrier and its employes ...that rule governs, even though the ...labor board rule may be entirely ...different.

Made More Elastic.

The majority of the changes effected by the new rules is in the classification of the work to be performed by the various crafts. Almost without exception these classifications are made more elastic. Under previous agreement with the shop crafts, including the national agreement, it has been the custom to define in detail the various types of work belonging to each craft.

The carriers have complained that the national agreement set up in such minute detail the classification of duties that work not requiring specialized skill in any craft was assigned exclusively to a particular craft. For example work not requiring a mechanic's skill was assigned to a skilled mechanic, thus making efficient and economical operation impossible, railroad officials say.

The new rules broaden the scope of each craft's work. The machinist working on running repairs may connect or disconnect any wiring, coupling or pipe connections necessary to repair machinery or equipment. This work was previously assigned to electricians and sheet metal workers only.

Under the new rules, engineers, firemen and cranesmen are not prohibited from making such repairs to equipment on the lines of the road as they are qualified to perform. The new rules thus allow train operatives to perform repair work even though it is ordinarily considered shop mechanic's work.

Work Is Reclassified.

Boiler makers' helpers under the new rules are given the job of removing and replacing grates. Under the national agreement all grate rigging work was assigned to journeymen boiler makers.

The classification of the work of the sheet metal workers, electrical workers and car men has been changed to allow some of the work previously performed by them exclusively to be done by their helpers and to mechanics in other crafts, where the needs of the service require it. Under the national agreement car men were exclusively assigned to wrecking crews. Under the new rules, wrecking crews exclusive of engineers, will be composed of car men, where sufficient men are available but when needed, men of any class may be taken as additional members of wrecking crews.

Another important change affecting car men is that which allows common laborers to dismantle wooden freight cars hereafter. Under the national agreement, only qualified carpenters were allowed to do this work. About 68 per cent of the country's freight cars are built of wood. The new rule will permit employes getting $8.25 to $5.00 a day to do work previously required to be done by car men receiving $5.84 a day.

New Type of Apprentice.

An entirely new rule promulgated by the board, for the first time, creates a new type of apprentice to be known as "special apprentice." Previously there have been only two kinds of apprentices in the skilled shop crafts, regular and helpers' apprentices. Regular apprentices are youths entering the service between the ages of 16 and 21 years and serving four years apprenticeship, and helper apprentices are those selected from the ranks of the helpers. Special apprentices are to be selected from young men between the ages of 18 and 26, who have had a technical school education, and they will be required to serve only three years' apprenticeship before becoming journeymen mechanics.

Rules which required certain standards of force and equipment to be maintained for doing certain kinds of work have been modified and some discontinued, thus eliminating the expense of maintaining unnecessary men on the rolls. Other rules have been changed to allow the use of forces assigned to particular classes of work on other work, when there is no work of their particular class to be performed.

The six shop crafts' employes involved are the car men, sheet metal workers, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and electrical workers. They were represented at the rules hearings by the following organizations: Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, International Alliance of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. All these are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and are enrolled in the Railway Employes department of that organization.

WELCOME BACK, BUT WHERE IS THE FIVE-CENT LOAF OF BREAD.

NEW TAX BILL PROVISIONS

Thousands of federal taxpayers are still at sea as to when the provisions of the new taxation and revenue act become effective.

This is due to the fact that the measure was badly scrambled before congress, in its rush to adjourn the extraordinary session finally adopted the conference committee report with its mass of additional changes and amendments.

For the benefit of the people who pay, the following partial unscrambling is attempted:

The individual income tax exemptions, increased from $2,000 to $2,500 for each family head and from $200 to $400 for each child or dependent person, become effective in the returns for the 1921 income tax, payable in 1922. The revised surtax rates are also to be applied on the 1921 incomes.

The corporation income tax on 1921 incomes, to be paid in 1922, remains at 10 per cent but is increased to 12½ per cent on 1922 incomes, payable in 1923, and on incomes or each year thereafter.

The revised war-profits and excess-profits tax rates likewise apply on the corporation incomes of 1921, payable in 1922.

Effective Jan. 1.

The new inheritance or estate taxes became effective with the passage of the bill and apply on all inheritances transferred after the passage date.

Revised taxes on telegraph and telephone messages, beverages, admissions and dues, stamp and excise taxes are stipulated in the new act as effective Jan. 1, 1922.

The excise tax rates, as fixed in the measure, are summarized as follows:

1—Automobile trucks and automobile wagons, three per cent.

2—Other automobiles and motorcycles, five per cent.

3—Tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories, five per cent.

4—Cameras and lenses for cameras, 10 per cent.

5—Photograph films and plates, not including motion picture films, five per cent.

6—Candy, three per cent.

7—Firearms, shells and cartridges, 10 per cent.

8—Hunting and bowie knives, 10 per cent.

9—Dirks, daggers, sword canes, stilettos and brass or metallic knuckles, 100 per cent.

10—Cigar and cigarette holders, pipes, humidors and smoking stands, 10 per cent.

11—Automatic slot device vending machines, 10 per cent.

12—Liveries and livery boots and hats, 10 per cent.

13—Hunting and shooting garments and riding habits, 10 per cent.

14—Yachts and motor boats not designed for trade, fishing or national defense, 10 per cent.

Many New Taxes.

A number of important special taxes are imposed by the new measure. Among these is a tax of $1 for each $1,000 of capital stock of corporations, effective July 1, 1921. On the same date the following miscellaneous occupational taxes become effective: Stock and securities brokers, $50; pawnbrokers, $100; ship brokers, $50; custom house brokers, $50; proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls where admission is paid, $50, $100, $150, and $200, according to seating capacity; proprietors of circuses, $100; proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows, $15; proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, $10 for each table; proprietors of shooting galleries, $20; proprietors of riding academies, $100; persons operating or renting passenger vehicles for hire, $10 and $20 for each machine, according to seating capacity; brewers, distillers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers and manufacturers of stills, $1,000 each.

Special graduated taxes on tobacco manufacturers also become effective on July 1, 1922.

NOT POSSIBLE TO SEE MARS

One Scientist Says Instrument to View Planet Is Not Practicable.

Mars cannot be brought to within a mile and a half of the earth by the giant telescope projected by Berali McAfee, in the opinion of Professor R. W. Wood of Johns Hopkins university, who recently visited London.

"The project is by no means new," he says. "I am convinced that such an instrument as that contemplated is out of the question.

"The fact that observations are limited to objects situated at or very near the zenith is in itself sufficient proof of the impracticability of this type of telescope.

"It will be practically impossible to avoid vibrations in the case of an instrument of large size, and Mr. McAfee's plan to overcome the difficulty by instantaneous exposures is quite unsound, since the vibrations warp the mercury surface and destroy the sharpness of the image—an imperfection which is not remedied by employing exposures of very brief duration.

"It is practically certain that we have reached the limit in regard to what is to be known of the details of surface markings of planets.

"A perfect telescope of 50 feet diameter—if such a thing could be made—would probably show us nothing new, since the limits of any such enterprises are fixed by the imperfections of definition resulting from the earth's atmosphere.

"By this I mean that we always shall be in the position of a person looking out through a clouded window made of very poor glass, or trying to read fine print through the hot air raising from a lamp chimney.

"And these imperfections are found to increase rather than to diminish in size if the telescope is augmented."

RUSS FAMINE GROWS WORSE

Cats, Carrion and Grass Eaten; Inhabitants Going Mad in Places.

Famine horrors in Russia are growing with the approach of Winter, official Bolshevik government advices show.

In the Saratov region, where 889,000 peasants are listed as starving, even the children have been without food five days, and many persons are going mad, some being seized with a mania that they have plenty of bread. While in the Summer many of the inhabitants subsisted on field mice, they are now reduced to eating cats, carrion and grass, which only camels hitherto would eat.

Dispatches to the Rosta, official news agency, say that many mothers are bathing their children in a poisonous extract made from sheeps' wool, hoping it will bring about their death.

At Tashkend, Asiatic Russia, there is an increasing flood of refugees, according to radio advices. Two thousand persons are starving at the railroad station there, and the daily deaths average 70.

Bed Rock on the Social Problem

The International Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 11 Is, "Paul Writes to a Friend"—Philemon 1:1-25.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

LIKE a long arm reached out to all the world, thrusting vast problems under the eyes of every nation, the Washington conference on limitation of armament and problems of the Pacific has aroused peoples everywhere to the gravity and the acuteness of certain great issues. The vast concerns of peace and right and fraternity have had first-page position in the press of the whole earth. The educational value of this widespread presentation and consequent discussion of vital themes is one of the ways in which democracy works out its will.

Now into the thick of this interest, with that timeliness which seems nothing less than providential, is projected this Sunday school lesson which many millions will study. The text is one of the shortest books of the Bible, the letter to Philemon, a wealthy Christian of Colossae, written by Paul from his prison in Rome, and sent by the hand of Onesimus, a runaway slave belonging to Philemon, who had become a Christian under the apostle's teaching.

In this brief personal epistle of 600 words, so tender and intimate that it has often been called Paul's one love-letter, we find combined an industrial problem, a social problem, a criminal problem, an ethical problem and a religious problem—and a solution for them all.

The Runaway's Romance.

No cold-blooded impersonal theologian was this veteran preacher, traveler, statesman, the Apostle Paul, whom we here find a prisoner in Rome. As an oriental wine-skin drips good wine wherever it is pricked, so the life of Paul, wherever touched, bleeds rich, red, human interest. How full of personal greetings are even his most philosophical writings. We know that nothing could ever keep him from his life work of presenting Jesus Christ to people. So we are scarcely surprised to learn, that along with the soldiers and other persons who found their way to the prisoner's presence to talk over the new faith, there was a runaway slave from Colossae named Onesimus—a word that means "helpful" or "profitable" and one upon which a pun is made in the letter before us.

Rome, with its unspeakable slums, was the haven of the runaway slaves of an empire. The larger part of the city's population was made up of these miserable creatures. Young and adventurous Onesimus got to Rome, and probably encountered hard times. In some way he learned of the famous Christian preacher, Paul as a prisoner in the city. He recalled him as a beloved and honored guest in the home of his master, Philemon, the Christian, of Colossae. Any face associated with home would be dear to the suffering exile, and so the runaway sought out Paul and found him a friend and a father, and under his gentle guidance became himself a Christian, a member of the same household of faith as his master.

That big fact settled several problems; indeed, conversion to Christianity is the great settler of all problems. Now that he had become a Christian, Onesimus was obliged to do what was right. By the laws of the time, and by the prevailing ethics, he belonged to Philemon, and must return. Righteousness is always retroactive and calls for restitution. True the slave was useful to Paul and he belonged to the new brotherhood; but still, right was right, and he could never have peace or joy in his religion until he had returned to his legal master.

Back to Bondage.

Like a faded letter found in an attic trunk, that gleams and glows with all the fire of a living passion, so this little epistle of Paul to Philemon seems still to throb with the pulsation of warm blood from a beating heart. He loved Onesimus, for the young man, in gratitude and affection, lavished service and loyalty upon the lonely old prisoner. He also loved Philemon, the splendid Christian gentleman, memory of whose hospitality brightened the darkness of the Roman imprisonment. He also loved Christ supremely, and he wanted to heed the claims of all three loves.

So, in phrases that still repeat themselves, in the letters of friends to friends, Paul sent Onesimus back to Philemon—"No longer as a slave, but more than a slave, a brother beloved." He did not deny the master's right to own the slave; but like his Master who put himself in the sinner's place, Paul could write, "If then thou countest me a partner, receive him as myself. But if he hath wronged thee at all, or owest thee aught, put that to mine account."

It would be far less fair to forget that, even in the days of American slavery, masters and slaves were often both Christians, dwelling together in mutual affection. Onesimus was going back to bondage—though the system of slavery received its death knell with the coming of the gospel of liberty—but Paul's reasoning was that this relationship between owner and slave was to be transformed by the higher relationship of both to their mutual Master, Christ. A bad system operated in a Christian spirit, may produce better results than an ideal system operated by un-Christian motives. "The will to peace" means more than the enactments of an international conference.

Down to Bedrock.

In the heartbeats of this brief letter from an aged prisoner to a distant friend concerning a runaway slave—whom a Roman gentleman would ordinarily scarcely have deigned to notice—we may hear the music of the new era when our social and industrial and political problems will have been solved. For Paul's thesis is that loyalty to a common Christ supersedes all lesser relationships and obligations. When two persons, both sincerely want to do the will of Jesus there will be no clash between them on account of class or social distinctions. The world is going to find stability at bedrock only by accepting as supreme the will of the Lord. The longer I observe life the more deeply am I impressed with the comprehensive practicability of the Christian Endeavor pledge: "Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do."

We may be sure that the relations between Philemon and Onesimus were solved by the consistent application that will settle our present world problems. The diplomats seem not to know it—though millions of common folks do—but the clear and simple way out of the tangled jungle of our times is that of loyalty to a Master who loves all and would have all live together in common welfare and peace.

ANTI-TOBACCO FIGHT NOT FELT

Campaigns Do Not Affect Production and Use of Weed in U. S.

The various campaigns waged against tobacco within the year had little effect on the production and consumption of the weed in this country.

The enormous amount of 62,000,000,000 cigarets were produced in this country in 1920, of which 46,000,000,000 wkere consumed here and the rest exported. This does not take into account the number of cigarets consumed by smokers who "roll their own."

In addition to the vast amount of cigarets produced in 1920, 20,515,096 cigars and 3,979,568 pounds of smoking, plug and twist tobacco were turned out.

Kentucky, with 550,000 acres and 467,500,000 pounds in 1920, led all tobacco-producing states, followed by North Carolina, with 582,000 acres and 384,120,000 pounds, and Virginia, with 243,000 acres and 177,390,000 pounds. Prior to the Civil war Virginia led all other states in producing tobacco, but Kentucky usurped this distinction in 1869 and has led the field since.

The estimated average yield per acre for the United States in 1920 was 796 pounds, compared to 761 for 1919. Yields for the several states vary greatly, ranging from 1,510 pounds for Pennsylvania to 600 pounds for Georgia. As a rule, higher yields are obtained in localities producing the high-priced types used in the manufacture of cigars.

Although the United States is the greatest tobacco-producing and manufacturing country in the world considerable quantities of both unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products are imported.

The number of tobacco factories in this country is approximately 13,591, of which 11,183 manufacture cigars, 237 cigarets, and 1,871 tobacco and snuff. New York has the largest number of tobacco manufacturing concerns, followed by Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin in the order named.

As a revenue bringer to Uncle Sam tobacco ranks among the foremost, bringing in $294,267,609 in 1920 in the various forms of tobacco taxes.

SUIT FILED BY BREWERY AGAINST ANTI-BEER LAW

A suit attacking the anti-beer law as unconstitutional has been filed in federal court by the Falstaff Corporation, a St. Louis brewery.

Attorneys for the brewery declare in their petition that it was not the purpose of congress to prohibit the use of liquor for non-beverage purposes as is evidenced by the wording of the title of the national prohibition act. They also quoted the opinion rendered by former Attorney General Palmer permitting beer for medicinal purposes.

The brewery was granted a permit to manufacture medicinal beer on November 8. On Nov. 28 the anti beer bill was passed by congress and two days later the brewery was ordered to stop making the beer.

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It Costs Tons of Rubles to Pay Tax Bills in Moscow

The Moscow City Soviet (corresponding to an American city council) has decided that the city must be self-supporting and has published a schedule of new taxes for revenue purposes. Among them are:

For marriage applications, 15,000 rubles; divorce application, 20,000 rubles; change of name, 100,000 rubles; application for Russian citizenship, 10,000 rubles; application for foreign citizenship, 100,000 rubles; permission to change residence, 1,000 rubles; tax on concerts or lectures maintaining buffet, 50,000 rubles; tax on rubber stamps used by business firms, 100,000 rubles.

As the official exchange rate, on the day these taxes were decreed, was 100,000 rubles to the dollar, an American in Moscow armed with a $5 bill, could get married, be divorced, change his name, change his residence a few times, lecture on his honeymoon experiences, change his citizenship and own at least one rubber stamp without breaking another bank note.

The Russian executive committee has ordered the Commissariat of Finance to arrange, within a fortnight, a budget showing the revenue obtained from taxation throughout Russia together with a statement of of the loss incurred from printing paper money.

King of a Village

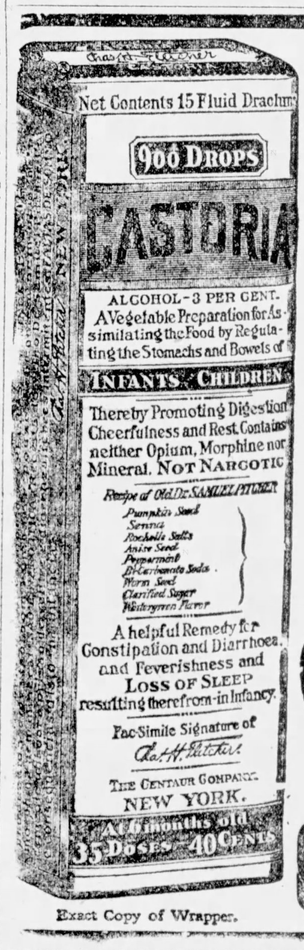
F. H. Charles, said to be an American, has proclaimed himself king of a Tibetan village, says the India Times. It seems that Charles created a great impression in the village by having a revolver and a gilt crown.

CUTS RED TAPE FOR SICK VETS

Colonel Forbes Tells Aids to Give Treatment Before Inquiry.

Colonel Charles R. Forbes, director of the Veterans' bureau, has notified all district managers that, in cases where ex-service men are in need of hospitalization or medical treatment, the necessary service shall be extended at once and not delayed while an investigation of the merits of the case is being made.

This drastic ruling is expected to be of great benefit to former service men, who, in many cases, have suffered for lack of attention while the Veterans' bureau officials were looking up their records and conducting inquiries. A number of cases have been called to Colonel Forbes' attention in which men, sorely in need of emergency treatment or a surgical operation, have been refused attention because the powers that be were not convinced that their records were straight and that they were entitled to governmental care. In quite a few instances men have been treated by doctors or at hospitals when taken suddenly ill and later the Veterans' bureau has refused to pay the bill, because of some irregularity in the soldier's record. Colonel Forbes is understood to believe that the sick and disabled veterans should be given the benefit of the doubt and that when the need for medical attention is clearly shown the treatment should be extended without delay and the necessary investigations made later.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SHOOT! WHAT IS IT, OLD DEAR?
WELL, WHY CAN'T YOU AND I CARRY OUT THE SAME IDEA AND 'JUNK' ALL ROUGH STUFF FOR TEN YEARS?
BY ROUGH STUFF DO YOU MEAN SOAKING EACH OTHER IN THE EYE AND THROWING BRICKBATS?
YES! LET'S SHAKE AND MUTUALLY AGREE THAT WE'LL TABOO PHYSICAL ASSAULTS FOR TEN YEARS!
I'LL CERTAINLY MITT YOU ON THAT!
?
AND NOW THAT WE'VE AGREED TO BE PEACEFUL I'M GONNA TELL YOU WHAT'S BEEN ON MY MIND FOR YEARS! I THINK YOU'RE A HUNK OF CHEESE AND A BIG BUM! THAT FOR YOU! TEE HEE!
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HARDING WORRIES FAIR POLITICIANS

Those Who Have Husbands See Plums Go to Family Heads.

President Harding is a terrible bane to the feminists, for he gives fair indication of lending his support to a movement to destroy the "Only Their Husband's Club."

Feminists must certainly rant when they see the President turning over the fruits of victory, not to the woman who earned them, but to their husbands. That hardly seems to be keeping apace with the onward march of women, does it?

First came the incident of the South family. Mrs. John G. South of Kentucky, a woman of grace and ability, played an important role in the last political battle, and she played under the colors of the Republican party. Her party won, and with the victory went the "plums," namely, numerous appointments. Did Mrs. Smith garner a "plum?" She did not. However, Dr. John G. South of Kentucky, who admits he is the husband of the well known Mrs. John G. South, was appointed minister to Panama. Of course, no one knows—perhaps Mrs. South wanted to live in Panama, for the climate there is delightful, and the social activities are many. But it must be hard on the feminists—this business of turning the "plum" over to Friend Husband.

Then, to further irritate the feminists came the case of the Upton family—the Uptons of Warren, Ohio. You probably have never heard of George W. Upton, but you certainly have heard of Harriet Taylor Upton, well-known writer. And if you are a woman and mixed in things political last Fall you certainly heard of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, member of the executive committee of the Republican National committee.

As far as the women of the United States are concerned, Harriet Taylor Upton practically discovered the Republican party. However, when they began shaking the "plum" tree, was Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton around to gather up the fruits? Nobody knows, but it is certain that Friend Husband was at least in the offing, for the President named him as a member of the federal trade commission, a neat little job, as jobs go in Washington, paying a modicum of something like $7,500 a year and giving one of a retiring nature opportunity to be a part of the picture without being in the front row. Again, no one knows—maybe Mrs. Upton wanted to live in Washington, and she asked for this plum for her husband.

What the feminists want to know, however, why the wives couldn't have taken these appointments. They are of the opinion that some one has done the cause of woman an injury, but they don't know just who should bear the burden of the blame.

SANTA WON'T CARRY MANY WAR TOYS THIS YEAR

Toy dealers in Columbus, Ohio, report an echo of the arms conference in the sale of Christmas playthings for children. There is absolutely no demand for the "little tin soldier," they declare.

The trend this year will be for educational toys. A model of Laddie Boy, President Harding's pet Airedale, is a big seller.

An outstanding feature of this year's toy season is the return, in overwhelmingly large numbers of German made toys. The stamp "Made in Germany," may be seen on most any sort of a toy one picks up in the stores.

Gipsy's $5,000 Stolen

Pierre Ribotte of Paris was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment for stealing $5,000 worth of jewelry and notes from a woman gipsy. The woman said she had been collecting the valuables for more than 40 years.

Master in Politics

When Rev. A. S. Rashleigh, an English curate, engaged in politics, the rector demanded his resignation. It was sent in, but the bishop of Worcester refused to accept it, rebuking the rector for his action.

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A Regal Affair in Those Days

Imagine asking a girl to take a ride in this bus, and a lady of regal birth, too! That's what the gent shown at the wheel of the speedster did. You see, he is King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and the lady beside him is the queen. Of course, this photo was made some years ago, when an auto of this type was considered quite a regal affair.

HUGHES IS CHIEF MAKER OF HISTORY IN PARLEY

History is being made at Washington and Charles Evans Hughes is the chief maker.

Warren G. Harding established his place in the annals of the world when he called the international conference for the limitation of armament and determined the broad outlines of the program with which the United States startled the world at the opening session.

It is Hughes, though, whose forceful personality, comprehensive grasp of the facts, tact and sympathetic consideration of the viewpoint of other nations is carrying the conference forward with every prospect of a successful conclusion.

Without Hughes to inspire and direct it, this momentous world assemblage might easily have degenerated from the start into another Paris peace travesty. Had he been a timid, mediocre man such as often has preceded him in office, it is probable that nothing could have prevented the hatching of intrigues, secret agreements and poisonous jealousies such as brought the Versailles treaty into such world-wide disrepute.

Character Is Shown.

The Hughes character has been stamped so forcibly upon the Washington conference that there appears to be no danger from these sources. Should the conference fail to achieve its great objectives, it will fail not because of any cancerous growth from the inside but from the "defeatist" propaganda which now is being conducted on the outside.

Thus far the pessimists, the cynics, and the partisan critics who prophesied a fizzle have been silenced by the progress made under the masterly direction of Hughes.

Hughes completely dominates the conference. His election as chairman was a foregone conclusion. His industry and intelligence, combined with an intense enthusiasm for the cause of peace and justice among nations have given him power of leadership which can hardly be exaggerated.

When President Harding chose Hughes for the premier of his cabinet, the country at once knew he had secured the services of one of the biggest and brainiest men in the country. It was prepared to see Hughes grow into a great public character.

Hughes of the arms conference has suddenly loomed up as a figure of heroic proportions. He has amazed even his warmest admirers.

He Senses Size of Job.

Inspired by a keen sense of the magnitude of the opportunity and impelled by feeling of tremendous personal responsibility, Hughes has seemed to transcend his human limitations and to summon to his task latent energies and talents which perhaps he himself had not suspected.

Five years ago, Hughes was defeated by Woodrow Wilson for president of the United States. The change in the electoral vote of a single state would have put him in the White House.

Many are now wondering whether or not the election result of 1916 was not providential. Had Hughes been elected president then would he had been in a position to perform the service to his country and to the world that he is performing today? The question is at least a fruitful one for speculation.

In this connection arises that other intriguing question as to what place President Harding will be given in the perspective of later years.

The President had plainly indicated that he himself is not worried about the answer. To those who have talked with him about credit for the conference and its prospective achievements, he has said that if the conference succeeds there will be credit enough for all.

At one of his regular bi-weekly meetings with the press representatives, the President was asked to tell the complete story of how the arms conference came to be called.

"Wait till it's over, then I may," he replied.

As for the naval limitation program presented by Secretary Hughes at the memorable opening session, the President said:

"You may call it the United States plan, the administration plan, the Hughes plan, or whatever you please."

Two Worked Together.

The fact is, he revealed, that the program was the product of conferences between the President, Secretary Hughes and the other members of the American delegation.

There are no jealousies or rivalries over the matter. The feeling uppermost in administration circles is one of intense but confident solicitude for the conference's success.

That Harding's place in history is secure, once success is achieved, is not to be doubted. If Hughes is to be written down as the man whose character and genius directed the conference, shaped its policies and determined its final course, Harding will be remembered as the man of vision who conceived it, convoked it and proclaimed its great purposes.

Reducing the relations of these two men to military terms, it might be said that Harding is the master strategist who, in the seclusion of his chamber, mapped out the campaign and that Hughes is his brilliant commander who is executing the plans in full view of the world.

If, working together, Harding and Hughes thus win a great victory, both will indeed have proved to be men of destiny.

JAZZ MUSIC SPEEDS UP WORK OF STENOGRAPHERS

A real use for jazz music has been discovered by Mrs. A. N. Lincoln, a Honolulu teacher of stenography.

With her pupils in position before their typewriters, Mrs. Lincoln puts Irving Berlin's latest on the victrola and she says that the fingers of the embryo typists fairly fly over the keys to the toe-and-finger-tickling strains. For beginners she uses more sedate marches and two-steps.

No experiments with jazz have been tried in shorthand classes, it being feared that a sudden toot of the saxophone might cause the pupil to put a kink in the tail of one of his pothooks which would alter its meaning, perhaps disastrously.

GIRL SINGS HER WAY PAST IMMIGRANT BAR

Resplendent in red colors, beaming over with music and mirth, and with a guitar swinging loosely from bright ribbons, Mina Gabriel, an immigrant girl from old Austria, now a part of Czecho-Slovakia, captivated the immigrant workers on Ellis Island and sang her way into the United States.

When they would solemnly talk to her about "traveling unaccompanied by a male relative," "having no relative in this country legally responsible for her support," and "likely to become a public charge," this care-free girl from a country supposed to be on the verge of starvation simply smiled and joked with the authorities.

When she was asked to whom she was going, she named a brother, Johan Gabriel, of No. 4943 Warwick avenue, Chicago.

But, quickly turning again from the serious aspects of inspection, she quoted in German from an opera familiar to some of the interpreters:

"Merrily I wander without care with my lute through the world."

And the irresistible immigrant girl began strumming on her guitar.

How could such an alien ever become a public charge in any land? Besides, her affidavits were found all right, and she was speedily admitted and sent on to her waiting brother. But a belief lingers on Ellis Island that Miss Gabriel is going into vaudeville.

DR. LORENZ FAINTS 3 TIMES ATTENDING CRIPPLED POOR

Weakened by lack of nourishment, due to a malady of the stomach, Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the noted Austrian surgeon, fainted three times one day while attending patients in his charity clinic in New York.

Then, after recovering from the succession of collapses, which took place within a few minutes of each other, the famous specialist, deaf to the pleadings of his American colleagues, insisted upon going to another hospital where new scores of poor people were clamoring for his ministrations.

Later in the day and with the utmost reluctance, Dr. Lorenz yielded to the arguments of the physician whom he consulted, announcing that later, unless he was stronger, he would hold but one clinic each day, in his effort to repay part of his country's debt to America for food and medical aid.

"It is too much—all this work," he said. "I can not do it all with my strength. I'm sorry."

When the great bone specialist saw his first patients at 8:30 in the morning, hundreds of men, women and children were waiting in line outside the hospital. A milkman and a sandwich vendor had served breakfast to many.

Scores, hospital attaches declared, had waited there in the rain all night—mothers and fathers with crippled children in their arms, unfortunates on crutches or leaning on canes. They had been told the surgeon could not possibly see them. But still they had waited, undespairing.

The patients selected for examination were placed in small compartments. Witnesses expressed the opinion that lack of air in them might have caused the surgeon to be overcome. After fainting the first time, Dr. Lorenz saw applicants in groups of five. In this way he examined about 300.

SAYS WETS PLAN FIGHT AT POLLS

Ohio Dry Leader Tells of New Move in State to Defeat Prohibition.

The "wets" have opened their fight to send a "wet" delegation to congress from Ohio in 1922, with headquarters in Cleveland instead of Cincinnati, their old stamping ground, Superintendent James A. White of the Ohio Anti-Saloon league says.

The new organization is known as The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the names of Ohio officers appearing on its letterhead being William H. Slayton, managing vice-president, and G. C. Hinckley, secretary-treasurer, 210 Blackstone building, Cleveland.

"This new booze organization, which has usurped the place of The Ohio Home Rule association, intends to organize the counties of the state," said the Anti-Saloon league. "Its purpose is to bring about the repeal of the Volstead law now, and later take the eighteenth amendment out of the federal constitution.

"The organization now being affected is expected to play an important part in the election of a wet congress next year. The first thing is to skirmish for members and money. Letters are now flooding the mails, asking for 'jiners'."

A letter sent out by the organization is quoted, in part in The American Issue, official organ of the Anti-Saloon league, as follows:

"We are writing you as an American citizen and voter. Your position in the community has undoubtedly given you an unusual opportunity to note the ill effects of prohibition upon our citizens. It is unnecessary to point out to you that prohibition is bad, morally and economically; that morality and right living cannot be 'legislated into' our citizens, and that laws which are unpopular with a majority of the people (like the Volstead law) merely tend to increase crime and lessen the public's respect for all law.

"Relief can only come, we feel, through an organization of voters similar to, but stronger than the one which brought about prohibition. We are endeavoring to build up such an organization. Our campaign has the support of women and men prominent in the pulpit, in business and the professions.

U. S. HOMICIDES SHOW DECREASE

Report Indicates Total for 1920 Is 500 Less Than in 1919.

Homicides in the United States during 1920 totaled approximately 9,000, a decrease of 500 from the 1919 record, computation by Frederick L. Hoffman, third vice president and statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance company of America, shows.

The figures made public through The Spectator, showed Memphis, Tenn., still in the lead with a killing record of 63.4 persons for every 100,000 of population. The safest of 31 cities for which figures were tabulated, was Rochester, N. Y., where the rate was but 1.3 for every 100,000.

In general, the tables showed that southern states, with large colored populations, had the highest homicide rate, and that the proportion of negroes slain was from three and a half to seven times that of whites. The average was slightly in excess of four to one.

Tabulations for the period 1915-1919, grouped geographically, showed the New England states to be most law-abiding so far as homicide was concerned, with a rate of 2.8 for each 100,000. The southern group had the highest rate, 10.8. In the middle Atlantic states, the rate was 5.1; central states, 6.1; Rocky mountain states 9.4, and Pacific Coast states, 9.2.

Of the larger cities, Boston had the lowest rate, 5.1. New York was second with 5.3. The Chicago rate was 10.3; San Francisco, 7.6; Philadelphia, 6.2; St. Louis, 12.6, and Cleveland, 12.5.

FORD'S COAL RATE CUT ONCE MORE SUSPENDED

Reduced rates on coal, which Henry Ford attempted to put into effect on his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, were further suspended by the interstate commerce commission. The original order said that the rates should not be reduced until January 1, pending an investigation by the commission. The amendment postponed the effective date to January 31.

Chief Interpreter

Miss Ethelyn White, a member of the old Gildersleeve family of New York, is chief interpreter to the French armament delegation. Miss White was the French interpreter at Versailles during the peace parleys following the end of the World War. She acted in a similar capacity to the American army, while it was overseas during the war. She was educated in France and speaks four languages.

Week's Movements and Sidelights on Limitation of Armament Parley

Figuratively, there is a deadlock over the Hughes naval program in the arms parley. Literally, matters are proceeding in keeping with diplomatic precedents. On the one side the American and British delegates are standing like adamant behind the 10-10-6 naval ratio proposed by Secretary Hughes. On the other side are the Japanese delegates, who have not gone so far as actually to propose a concrete ratio basis of 10-10-7 but are dickering and holding out with that proportion in mind as their desire.

To boldly avow their insistence on the 10-10-7 ratio, Japan would be taking ground from which it would be difficult and embarrassing for her to recede. By withholding assent from the 10-10-6 plan and producing calculations and arguments tending to show the justice of the 10-10-7 ratio, the Japanese are employing the arts of diplomacy to fish other chestnuts out of the fire. They are playing the same game in Washington that they played in Paris. At Paris the maneuver succeeded—in Washington it is certain to fail.

Individuals privileged to see and talk to Secretary of State Hughes, as are the American newspaper men, cannot for a moment conceive of the American delegates weakening in the slightest degree. The Japanese may squirm and twist as they please, but dodge as they may, they will find the Americans—and the British, too, for the Anglo-American solidarity in this instance is all that could be desired—standing like the rock of Gibraltar in support of the American proposals.

The Japanese demand that they be given a 70 per cent ratio in capital ships instead of the 60 per cent provided in the Hughes proposals is generally regarded as "trading talk." No one in a position of authority will say so, but it is commonly reported that they would at once accept the 10-10-6 plan if the United States would reduce its Pacific fortifications. Other possible compromises are supposed to involve Japanese policies in China. Reports from Tokio that Japan will "stand pat" even to the point of "breaking up the conference," have excited no one in Washington.

Taking its first direct action toward the liberation of China from foreign influences, the arms conference agreed to the withdrawal of foreign postoffices and postal systems from Chinese soil. The decision was conditioned only on the maintenance by China of efficient postal facilities of her own, including retention of the present domestic organization by which a French co-director general acts as adviser to the Chinese postal authorities. Jan. 1, 1923, virtually was agreed upon as the date of withdrawal, the Japanese alone withholding final approval of that point pending consultation with Tokio.

The impression in conference circles is that both the British and the French would give up their concessions if the Japanese would agree to give up Dalny-Port Arthur, but it is felt that there is little likelihood of Japan doing so. The conference may seek a formula to defer a decision by accepting the principles of surrender, but postponing until conditions in Asia are more settled.

It is understood that China does not ask for an immediate evacuation of these leases, but only their demilitarization.. The Japanese, it is said, hold to the idea that as long as the Bolsheviki are so powerful in Asia it would be unwise for Japan to give up the powerful base at Port Arthur.

There were increasing evidences last week that all is not harmony within the Japanese delegation on the matter. The naval experts under Admiral Kato are insistent that Japan reject the proposals, but the diplomatic and political members of the delegation do not hold such strong views.

Admiral Kato publicly proclaimed that the ratio of 10-10-7 was the minimum of Japan's requirements and he indicated she would accept no less. Prince Tokugawa, the nominal head of the delegation, publicly stated that these views represented Admiral Kato's personal opinion and not necessarily the views of the Japanese government, whereupon a furore was created within the delegation.

Premier Lloyd George is looking forward to some public speaking if he comes to the United States this month, but on one condition. The premier does not want to appear before an audience of more than 5,000 persons.

"If I am asked to address any gathering in America you must stipulate that the audience shall not exceed 5,000," Mr. Lloyd George told Sir Edward Grigg, his principal private secretary. Sir Edward will accompany the premier if he sails.

The decision for this stipulation is twofold: In the first place, he knows the limitations of his voice; and secondly, he thinks that any speaker, facing a huge audience, loses all sense of intimacy with his hearers.

Adoption of a definite agreement for future meetings to discuss world problems is hoped for by President Harding before the arms conference ends. It was revealed that although the President does not propose to introduce formally the subject into the negotiations until the naval and Far Eastern discussions have reached a decision, he does expect that before the delegates separate they will agree on a plan by which similar discussions will take place in the future.

At the same time it was made known that in drafting the framework of this plan the President was endeavoring to avoid the impression that any resulting association of nations might become a rival of the League of Nations organized at Versailles. In highest administration quarters it was declared that Mr. Harding had no desire to interfere with the league and hoped only to find a way by which the nations could be brought together for consultation in the common interest.

Shantung, the Chinese province, which has been a bone of contention in the Far East ever since the Paris peace conference, took its place in the forefront at the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern policy in Washington.

"If Japan has a right to exist as a nation, she must be allowed to draw from China as fully and freely as her legitimate needs go, the raw materials necessary for her national development," Baron Kanda, member of the Japanese delegation, declared in an address before the Cosmos club in Washington. The advantage of such an arrangement would not accrue to Japan alone, he asserted, and drew for his audience a word picture of the China of the future, transformed under the influence of modern industrialism.

U. S. BANKER HAS PLAN FOR PAYMENT OF ALLIED DEBT

Recognition by the allies of their eleven billion dollar debt to America as a just debt, agreement by this country to easy payments and the money thus repaid to be used in rehabilitating Europe, was a plan proposed by Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker, for settling the obligations of the war.

Mr. Vanderlip, who returned recently from Europe where he made an exhaustive study of economic conditions, spoke before the Economic club. He said he had discussed the debt with the leading responsible government ministers and financiers of Europe, and nearly every nation admitted its inability to pay.

The United States would be hurt as much by the rapid receipt of payment in the form of goods, the only possible form of payment in view of the demoralization of foreign exchange, he said, as the allied debtors would be harmed in making the payment.

"The full consequences would be profound," he said, "if the payments could be made and were made with any degree of promptness. We need not look further than to contemplate merely the receipt of $500,000,000 in interest. If that came in the form of goods, our industrial situation would be upset in a way and to an extent we have not heretofore experienced. The effect upon our labor situation and the consequent social problems which would be raised, would be menacing."

As the first postulate in his plan, Mr. Vanderlip said he would lay down the principle that the allied debt was a just debt, legally and morally and whether it could be paid or not, it should be cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged as a just debt.

U. S. Should Be Lenient.

"Next, I would want America to be both an intelligent and a lenient creditor," he continued. "Terms of payment ought to be adapted to the means of our debtors. In that respect we should take the action of the allies in fixing the terms of the indemnity as an example to be avoided rather than followed.

"The crux of my plan would lie in the disposition of the payments. I would have America make a beau jeste; a grand gesture in international relationships. While demanding that the payment be made, I would have America say that she is prepared for the present to forego the receipt of it."

Concerning what should be done with the money paid back, Mr. Vanderlip said: "I would like to see every dollar that can ever be paid to us by our debtors for years to come, devoted to the rehabilitation of European civilization. It is only through such rehabilitation that these debts can ever conceivably be paid. It is only through the rehabilitation of European civilization that America can ever realize in full measure her destiny, or can expect a full measure of prosperity for her people."

He believed a plan for the development of eastern Europe could be laid out, he said, comparable to the vision our forefathers had when the latent possibilities of our great West were unfolded to their minds.

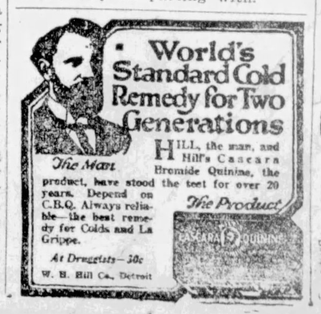
"Everything the war has cost," he added, "everything an unwise peace is costing, can be recompensed, and beyond that a great economic margin created, if eastern Europe can be put in order, can be helped and led wisely to handle its own problems; if the people of eastern Europe can be made to comprehend their economic unity; if they can be brought to understand that in the welfare of all nations lies the highest prosperity of each."

To a program of this kind, he declared, he would devote for many years every dollar this country could get of the allied debt.

May Get Money.

"We need not make an irrevocable decision when we start on this program. For a good many years, I believe it would be wise for us to devote all we receive to such purposes as I have suggested. It is entirely possible, however, that there would come such economic restoration that in the end a considerable part, conceivably nearly all of the principal, might be paid to us. Interest money that we loaned and reloaned for economic development would be converted from the original obligation of the allies to obligations representing material properties which we created, and probably backed by the obligations of the governments of those countries where this economic development took place. The time might come when we would cease to make these sums revolving credits for European economic development, because there really would not be further need for us to do so. Then the money would come back to us.

"I am firmly convinced that in the great catastrophe the war has brought, there has been created an opportunity which could never otherwise have arisen. The obstacles which have arisen in the path of European civilization can be turned into stepping stones leading to a position vastly better than anything Europe has ever known. The war has made a great awakening in millions of dormant minds. It is possible that newly awakened impulses, if they can be harnessed to the machinery of production and distribution, can result in a great actual improvement of civilization. That awakening, those impulses, are now disconnected from any machinery of commerce, and they may all be lost in a decaying civilization. We can help to turn them to account. The possibilities that there are in society for realizing better conditions for all humanity are undream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SAYS RED MEN NOT DYING OUT

Former Indian Commissioner Declares Race Is Maintaining Self.

The American Indians are not a declining race, but on the contrary, are a growing people, with a promising future. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs during the Wilson administration, says.

The prevailing belief that the American Indians are steadily declining in number is described by the former commissioner as a "fallacy." The misconception that the American Indians are in imminent danger of extinction is probably based upon the opinion that in pre-colonial days the native population was much greater than at present. As a matter of fact, it has never been authentically determined just how many Indians were in this country at the time of the coming of the white man, and the most generally accepted figures are merely estimates.

"The Indian population at one time was apparently diminishing; at another time it was fixed; but it has never been decadent," Sells declares.

Active imagination and adventurous spirit characterized the age in which America was discovered. It was an age of exaggeration, when information grew out of fancy as well as fact.

The pioneers in this country, as they learned of the vast expanse of territory beyond their settlements on the Atlantic coast, became imbued with the idea that Indians swarmed in countless hordes over the enormous stretches of forest and plain. Naturally, the legendary lore of an immense Indian population during colonial days became the general belief of succeeding generations and is the prevalent opinion today. But, according to Sells, neither exact knowledge nor reasonable deduction sustains this widely-existent belief.

The first federal census of the Indian population, taken in 1850, was largely an estimate and is supposed to have included many Mexicans and aliens residing in Indian country at the time, in view of the fact that the census of 10 years later showed a decrease of approximately 150,000 Indians.

Devil Dog Crosses Country by Using His Tongue Freely

"Tell it to the marines," is timeworn, so David Louis, ex-drummer in the Marine Corps reversed the idea and had a good time for a while. He is now in the "brig" at the marine base at Quantico, Va., under a choice assortment of charges.

According to marine officials Louis deserted his station aboard the battleship California while in port at San Francisco. He next turned up in Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he told everybody he was a recruiting sergeant. He hired a pretty stenographer to run the office, told her she would receive $38 a week, and also "contracted" for his lodgings with certain residents in the city, making other "contracts" for his meals with others. In each instance he told them they would get $1 per meal and $1 per night for his lodging. When things got too urgent at Fort Dodge Louis told everybody goodbye.

Later he arrived in Hazelton, Pa., where he told them he was a marine aviator. He wore an aviator's uniform to prove it. He undertook the same game here as he did at other points. But he told one too many, and as a result the marines told him to come home, and no doubt will tell him some other things later. But Louis "told" his way from California to Pennsylvania before he was told of his arrest.

PAY NO MONEY TO STRANGERS

Friends of Blade Warned Not to Give Subscriptions to Men Unknown to Them.

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular newspapers and periodicals. Blade friends are warned against paying money to strangers.

Fraudulent agents frequently carry bogus receipts, order blanks, etc., which they have had printed in imitation of the genuine. Special caution should be exercised when agents offer cut rates or a bonus. If you have reason to suspect that an agent is fraudulent, arrange a subsequent interview with him, of which you should have an officer of the law present, or employ some other method to effect an arrest if the circumstances warrant it.

Never give a subscription to a stranger.—THE TOLEDO BLADE.

U. S. Occupation Protested

There was a big patriotic demonstration in Haiti when thousands of persons, carrying banners, marched to the statue of Dessalines, the "Haitian Liberator," in protest against American military occupation of the island.

ECZEMA ON FACE AND NECK

In Blisters On Little Girl. Skin Sore and Red. Cuticura Heals.

"When my little girl was four months old eczema broke out on her face and neck in small blisters. Her skin was very sore and red. Later the breaking out developed into sore eruptions. She was cross and could not sleep day or night.

"The trouble lasted about six weeks before I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using two cakes of Soap and one and a half boxes of Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Edna Pottorf, Oregonia, Ohio.

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum usually prevents skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

WHITE TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Split Predicted in Ranks of Democrats in Ohio Next Year.

Former Governor Judson Harmon, Cincinnati, has decided not to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1922, and will support Hugh L. Nichols, Batavia, for the position.

Former National Committeeman George White, Marietta, will enter the primary, and will be backed by James M. Cox, former candidate for President.

A. V. Donahey, New Philadelphia, the Democratic nominee in 1920, will again enter the race, backed by an Independent campaign committee.

These three statements, made by a man high in the councils of the Democratic party, presage a split in the Democratic ranks in 1922.

Nichols became lieutenant governor under Governor Harmon, serving first as Harmon's floor leader in the senate, and moving up to president of the senate when Lieutenant Governor Atlee Pomerene was appointed United States senator. He ran for lieutenant governor with Cox in 1912, and was elected, resigning when Governor Cox appointed him chief justice of the Supreme court in 1913. Nichols was re-elected chief justice in 1914, and defeated in 1920.

It is believed that Senator Pomerene will favor the presence of Nichols at the head of the ticket, and will throw his federal connections in the state to Nichols.

White is quoted as telling friends in Washington recently that he will go into the gubernatorial race against anyone but Harmon, and it is felt that Cox will try to reorganize his old gubernatorial machine in behalf of White.

A life-saving buoy invented in Europe is hammock shaped and large enough for a man to lie in and propel himself through the water with a paddle.

PAIN IN BACK?

Usually Your System Is Full of Uric Acid to Excess and This Causes Rheumatic Pains. Your Kidneys Do Not Carry Away the Poison. Here Is What a Well Known Man Says:

Minerva, Ohio—"I was suffering most severely from a pain in my back. I got a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Anuric (anti-uric-acid) tablets and took them. It was rheumatism and in about three or four weeks I had relief. I know, too, from the experiences of others with whom I am acquainted, users of Dr. Pierce's Anuric, that they have been benefited."—Harry E. Sutton.

Health is your most valuable asset. It does not pay to neglect it. Will you then not write Dr. Pierce, president of the Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., now? Mail it with 10c for a trial pkg. of Anuric. You will receive FREE medical advice.

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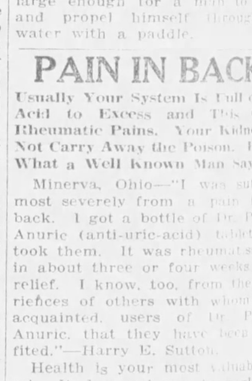
When Pyramid Pile Suppositories Bring Blessed Relief from the Distress of Itching, Painful, Protruding Piles. Send for Free Trial

First try them, then tell your friends that Pyramid Pile Suppositories bring blessed relief to the private parts.



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Join our great Auto Club and win Grand Prizes including Ford Sedan! Can you make out two words spelled by figures in picture? The alphabet is numbered—A is 1, B is 2, etc. What are the two words? Other valuable prizes and hundreds of dollars in cash given. Everybody wins! So easy you will be surprised. We're ready. Given away many Autos. Why not you? Send answer today. Ford Willson, Mgr., 141 W. Ohio St., Dept. 2606, Chicago, Ill.

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